PERFORMANCE BUILDING UPGRADING GAMING

COMPUTING MAXIMUM POWER COMPUTING

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THE WORLD'S COOLEST COMPUTERS TOP GUN FUN - INSIDE RAAF HO



FIND YOUR BOTTLENECK CPU VS VIDEO UPGRADING

SMASH IT SHOW AMD Hammer unveiled
FASTER HARD DRIVING Serial ATA doubles speeds
CITY-WIDE NETWORK Broadband renegades
GEFORCE 4 MX R.I.P SiS Xabre400: cheaper & faster

WIN: Gigabyte 128MB RADEON 8500



AOpen

TubeSound



AK77-333 AOpen JukeBox CD Player



- VIA KT333 support AMD Athlon XP & Duron/ DDR 333

 5.1 Channel audio +USB2.0

 North Bridge Cooler

 Or, Voice Debug function

 1 MHz Stepping CPU Frequency

AX4G Pro AOpen JukeBox CD Player



- Intel 845G support DDR333
 Support SKT478 400/533FSB
 Dr. Voice debug
 Realtek Lan onboard
 5.1 Channel Audio, USB2.0
 1Mhz FSB Stepping

MX46L



- SIS 650GX+DDR266+FSB400

- Integrated VGA, AC97 Audio
 4x AGP slot
 Realtek 10/100 Lan onboard

MX4LR



- Intel 845GL support DDR266
 Support SKT478 400FSB
 On-die Graphic + ADD slot
 Audio and LAN on board
 USB 2.0

POWER UP AX4B-533 Tube

AOpen JukeBox CD Player

1845E support 400/ 533 MHz. P4 CPU/ DDR 266 Realtek LAN on board 5.1 Channel audio +Vacuum Tube Sound

EZWINFlash Dr. Voice Debug function 1 MHz Stepping CPU Frequency AGP Protection Technology

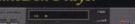
DDR

Tube



AOpen perfectly integrates vacuum tube on sound effect, making your PC a modem-classical work of art.

JukeBox Player



With this smart AOpen design, you can enjoy the music without entering operating system, turning your PC into a convenient stereo system.

Manufactured by:



Solutions Components www.aopen.com.tw



Fax: 61-2-8745-8499 Email: Lesliel@bluechipit.com.au COMPUTER!



















the world leader in ADSL modem market share and U.S SMB networking...



has come down under.

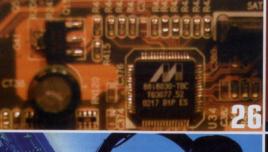
Linksys has become the leader in sales of wireless, routers, network cards and USB adapters to the Home and Small business user through retail and e-commerce channels. If you've visited an electronics or computer store or shopped online lately, you'll see why Linksys is the home and small/medium business networking leader, owning more than 30% of the Retail store market and leading in networking sales, through e-tailers. Linksys has also grown to become the fastest growing networking vendor in the distribution channel, which caters to small/medium businesses, corporate workgroups and enterprise environments through VARs and catalogs

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servex

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Subscribing just plain feels good. It's about pride and satisfaction, belonging to a community, and home delivery.

The heat is on



The Parhelia engineering sample, which Matrox would not allow us to benchtest or photograph, but was the basis of our technology piece last month, had a ginormous heatsink fan (HSF) attached to it. Almost CPU size, it was. Now that the retail card is out, we find that the HSF is more traditionally sized, as expected. Why the sample had such a huge cooler I'm not sure, but, GPUs are only going to get hotter, and it won't be too long before their cooling devices resemble those we're seeing on CPUs. Leadtek's GeForce4 Ti4600 is almost there already. Its wraparound Aluminium shroud with twin fans is overkill, but it's likely the way of the future.

But what of CPUs themselves? The engineering principles behind the HSF are elementary: put as much surface area as possible on top of the CPU to reduce the overall temperature, then blow as much air you can onto it to dissipate the heat.

In the old days, in a more sensible age when CPU temps were merely luke-warm, the traditional row of spikes was sufficient, if somewhat less sexy. Then came the Orb. It was designed, I'm sure, partially for aesthetics (nothing wrong with that), but also to meet the need to cool CPUs that were creeping up the temperature scale. Then it all went crazy. Orbs got taller, twin fans became common and they appeared in lots of pretty colours - which I'm sure helped cooling enormously. Fan speeds crept up towards 7,000RPM. And then Aluminium was no longer an efficient enough heat conductor. Aluminium sinks with copper cores were used, with a fairly quick evolution into pure copper heatsinks. Some copper models were of the many thin-finned and bonded together variety, others were mighty lumps of copper that looked like they were sand-cast in a 200vear-old Chinese foundry.

But that was still not enough to cope with ever increasing CPU temps, and more importantly, to serve the needs of overclockers running their processors far hotter than standard HSF's could cope with. Zalman was the first manufacturer to

get seriously experimental, with its 'Flower'. Lovely thing to look at too. But it was only a marginal improvement, and was really designed to operate with a quieter fan in an effort to address the emerging issue of shrieking high-speed fans that were starting to get just a bit annoying.

Coolermaster has recently introduced the heat pipe concept to its heatsinks. This efficiently channels the hot spot closer to the top of the fins. It's hardly a new concept. Sony's PS2 uses a heat pipe and the basic concept goes back much further.

We've always liked funky HSFs, and following their design evolution has been satisfying indeed. But the engineering principles involved are simplistic. Only when needs are pressing are other, equally basic engineering solutions integrated.

Now with fast Pentium 4s running at 65-70 degrees, and Athlons not far behind, new solutions will be soon appearing. Water-cooling is a workable solution for the hottest CPUs, but the complexity of installing the water-cooling system puts off even the most seasoned modder. System integrators aren't keen on water-cooling, as one burst pipe and the warranty cost can run into thousands of dollars. Similarly, computer shops don't like selling water-cooling kits, as customers are inclined to press for compensation for their entire system, even if it's just the cooling system that's failed. Peltiers have always held promise, but they are equally scary, due to the condensation build up they inevitably produce.

On the immediate, practical front, there are brushless fans and YS TECH's Tip Driven Magnetic (TMD) fans, which place the electric magnets on the rim, thus reducing the size of the hub to a minimum and increasing the airflow to the center of the HSF — the 'hot spot'. We've also seen Xeon servers with a fully ducted heatsink and a fan at either end: one sucking, the other blowing.

What's cool is that sitting on top of the most complex of devices this species has created — the CPU — is a mechanism which employs the most basic science, and its development is moving, relatively, at the slowest pace. I'm confident there's a long list of solutions that will be implemented as needs arise.

There is much to love about computing, ironic then, that the most basic device warrants so much attention, but then, what else inside your box looks as cool?

Ben Mansill



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Printed by AIW Printing. Distributed by: Gordon & Gotch Australia (03) 9805 1650 Gordon & Gotch New Zealand (09) 625 3005

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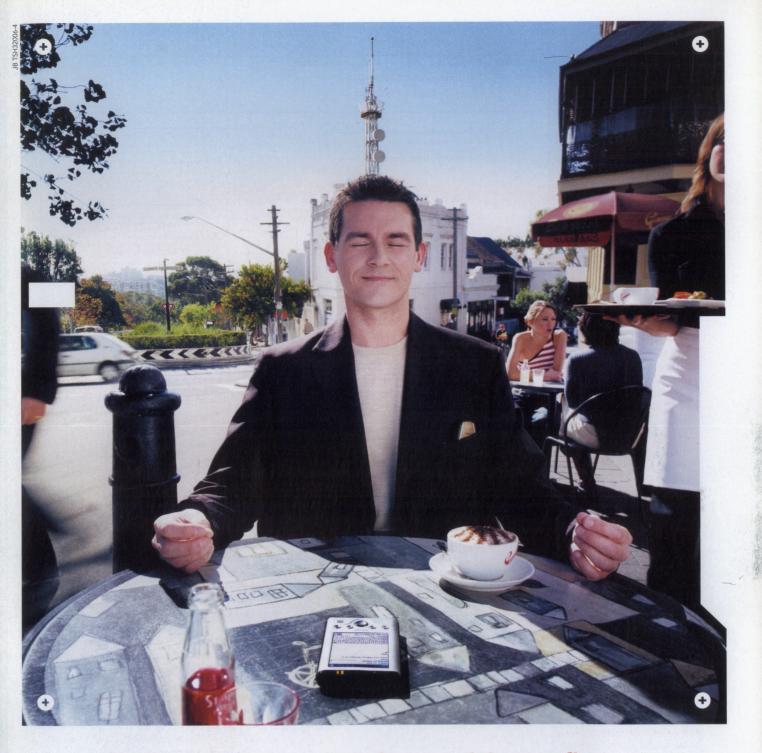
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He's just sent a pile of spreadsheets flying.

OBSERVATION: When you leave the office to work, you leave behind many of the tools and resources you need to work with. Which means you can't leave the office if you want to get anything done. Crazy. Wireless technology can resolve this paradox, fast. SUGGESTION: Investigate Toshiba's new e740 Pocket PC with integrated Bluetooth™. Add a Bluetooth-enabled data phone, and you can take a lot with you, do a lot with it, and once you've done it, send it on its way.



RESULT: You can carry gigabytes of data around in your e740's two card slots, and work on it with Pocket PC programs like Excel and Word. Job done? Attach your output to an email and send it to the world via your Bluetooth phone. Or use Explorer to access the internet, download data or documents, massage and manipulate them, and then send them where they belong. Goodbye office, hello cappuccino.

ACTION: For more information about wireless, talk to your Toshiba MobilePlus specialist reseller, visit www.unplugme.com.au or call 13 30 70 for a Wireless for You information kit.

TOSHIBA e740 Pocket PC: Intel® PXA250 400MHz Xscale™ processor/integrated Bluetooth or Wi-Fi/SD and CFII slots/64MB RAM/long battery life/Microsoft® Pocket PC 2002 OS.

TOSHIBA

Short Circuits

British engineers James Auger and Jimmy Loizeau recently unveiled a device they call the 'tooth phone'.

Installed into a human tooth, the tooth phone consists of a mini radio receiver capable of picking up digital radio signals, and a small vibrating device. When signal is detected it's transmitted via 'bone resonance' to your inner ear — enabling you to receive transmissions without anyone else knowing about it.

A perfect spy tool, the 'tooth phone' currently supports receive only. However, planning is underway to modify the device with a microchip that would allow transmission of signals to enable proper two-way communication.

- Mobile computing has finally broken the 2GHz barrier with Intel shipping its Mobile Pentium 4 M processor late last month. Laptops using the processor should be available by the time you read this.
- Anti-virus company McAfee recently released a warning concerning a new virus apparently capable of infecting computers via JPEG images.

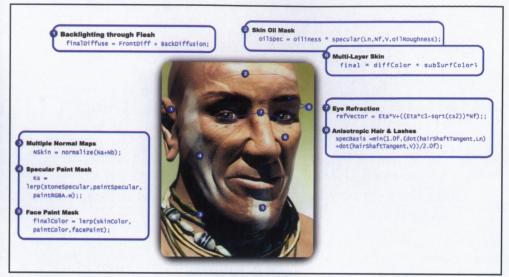
The virus, officially named W32/Perrun, distributes itself via JPEG image file and corrupts the image in the process.

Despite much posturing on the part of McAfee on how 'potentially no file type is safe' and that the industry 'may need to rethink JPEG distribution', rationality won the day.

Several Industry observers used common sense in pointing out that W32/Perrun's executable component needs to have infected a computer before the JPEG component could have any effect.

Without this pre-infection, JPEG files corrupted by the malicious code would be nothing more than corrupted images. In other words, they'd be harmless.

C for graphics



ABOVE: Some of the effects made comparatively easy with NVIDIA's Cg - however, we still think Assembly rOx!

NVIDIA recently unveiled the language it's dubbed Cg, otherwise known as C for graphics, to what seemed a largely positive response from the gaming industry.

Essentially a high-level language to provide GPU programmers with a layer of abstraction above current GPU programming methods, Cg does away with the laborious hand-coding of assembly currently required for graphics creation tasks such as pixel and vertex shading.

One of Cg's largest advantages is code portability. For example, shaders written in Cg will be compatible over multiple supported GPU hardware. Any DirectX 8 or OpenGL compatible GPU will be compatible at a basic level with the Cg code.

However, while NVIDIA claims support for hardware from other graphics chipset manufacturers, the company has publicly stated its Cg compiler will produce code optimised for NVIDIA hardware. Whether code produced for non-NVIDIA 'supported' hardware, such as chipsets produced by ATI and Matrox, will contain optimisation remains to be seen.

NVIDIA is making much of the wide industry support it's garnered for Cg, with proponents including Bioware, Bethesda Softworks, Industrial Light + Magic and Valve Entertainment. All are espousing the time Cg will save by allowing developers to write graphics code once and have it automatically converted by the compiler at run time.

NVIDIA has also garnered support from companies producing 3D rendering software such as Discreet (3D Studio Max), NewTek (Lightwave) and AliasIWavefront (Maya) whose applications will gain initial support for Cg via plug-ins.

Ultimately, Cg's success will rely on its usefulness to developers. Regardless of whether the language produces optimised code for all, the main drawcard for developers will be the time Cg can save them when coding applications.

The Cg toolkit, which consists of a Cg compiler, Cg standard library, Cg runtime library, Cg user manual and the Cg Browser, will be available for download from NVIDIA's Website after July 13 2002. www.nvidia.com

i-Burst with anticipation

At a time when many are thoroughly cheesed at the broadband situation in Australia, Sydney based CKW Wireless is stepping in with what may just be a solution to our angst: high speed wireless Internet access.

Set to begin a Sydney trial in November this year, CKW's 'i-Burst' technology offers 'more than 1Mb/s per user and up to 40Mb/s in total, at any location.' The technology itself uses Time Division Duplexing, a technique which allowed CKW to save significant amounts of money when purchasing the slice of 3G spectrum needed to operate i-Burst.

Several large players in the

industry, including OzEmail and Vodafone, have signed up to offer i-Burst-based products and a commercial rollout of the service is expected sometime in 2003. When it finally does become available, the only required equipment will be a small USB-based wireless modem. For more information, see i-Burst's homepage at www.arraycomm.com/internetprod

ucts/what_is_iBURST.html

Mount Rainier - aka EasyWrite



After a tumultuous few years , Mt. Rainier is finally upon us.

By the time you read this, the first Mt. Rainier compatible drive will have been released: the Yamaha CRW-F1. A feature unique to the CRW-F1 (for now) is the capability to use unused space to write motifs, images or text to the CD surface itself. This will let you add your own personal signature to CDRs you create, or put a different picture on the surface of a CDR depending on what type of content it holds. Hmm. . . we can hear the prOn fiends rejoicing already.

One of Mt Rainier's major attractions is its speed. The CRW-F1 drive will write to CD-

RW or CD-MRW (the new Mt Rainier CDRW spec) at 24x. That's 3.6MB/sec, or 3.5 minutes to burn a full CD.

While this speed is currently surpassed by non-Mt Rainier drives, keep in mind that this is a first generation example of the technology. As such, burning speeds of Mt. Rainier drives can only go up from here.

Unlike current CDRW drives, Mt Rainier drives are also capable of writing non-sequentially. This capability differs from that given by packet writing software for normal burners. Packet writing software writes sequentially, i.e. sectors 1 2 3 4 5 and so on.

Mt Rainier drives are capable of writing in any order – 5 2 9 3 7 – essentially making them sluggish versions of the hard drive.

For those of you wondering about compatibility, Mt Rainier is a totally open standard.

Created and endorsed by a body consisting of several different industry players, the Mt. Rainier standard should be readily taken up by hardware manufacturers – meaning CDRW software makers should be writing support for Mt Rainier as fast as they can.

In theory the next
Windows operating system
(Longhorn) will be able to
write and re-write CD-MRW
media without any third party
software. Until then however,
you'll be stuck with
applications such as Easy CD
Creator 5.2 that support it.

Before you start saving up the pennies to purchase a new Mt Rainier drive, try to remember how old your current CDRW burner is.

Most recent CDRW drives should be capable of Mt Rainier compliance with nothing more complicated than a firmware update. Older drives however. . . well, don't hold your breath.

Mt Rainier finally brings us to the point where the floppy drive is redundant. Intel has been making big pushes to dump legacy kit such as serial, parallel, and finally the floppy. It has been a good 17 years, floppy, but now it's really time to go.

Short Circuits

ChessBrain is a distributed processing Web service coded entirely in XML and SOAP, aimed at creating a 'planetary chess computer using the processing power of interconnected machines throughout the Internet.' Essentially SETI for Chess, ChessBrain is not yet able to play a full game, however the project is progressing steadily and expected to be at Grand Master level within two years.

Russian President Vladimur
Putin's personal Website went
online late May after three
months of security testing.
According to several sources,
President Putin's Website
received over 100 attacks in its
first 24 hours. A spokesperson
for Russia's Federal Agency for
Government Communications
and Information then went on
record saying President Putin's
site was 'hacker proof'.

Such a claim cannot be made lightly, as it's sure to send attacks skyrocketing. However, Russian authorities are confident of the site's security. According to Netcraft however, Putin's Website was still running on an insecure version of the Apache Webserver at time of print. Oops.

Physicists at the Australian National University in Canberra have successfully teleported a laser beam between two locations in the laboratory.

Using a technique known as Quantum Entanglement, the beam's attributes were recorded and then transmitted to a second location. Once the data reached the new location it was used to recreate the beam.

Team leader Dr. Ping Koy predicted that using the technique of Quantum Entanglement, teleportation of a solitary atom would 'probably' be possible within the next three to five years.

The Driving force

Obsessing over drivers has become an art form for the performance enthusiast. The inherent need to have the latest drivers for your internal bits and pieces, has lead to some bizarre spin-offs, such as the explosion of Websites that host the latest leaked driver versions. When it comes to video drivers, NVIDIA is the shining light with its Detonator series of unified drivers.

One name that has never been comfortably associated with decent drivers is ATI. While it has improved tenfold since the release of the RADEON 8500 in both performance and stability, ATI has always had a confusing legacy when it comes to the wide range of applications that need to be installed alongside its base video driver.

This is set to change with the release of Catalyst, ATI's new unified driver set. It's a major step in the renewed commitment to driver development that ATI made soon after the release of the RADEON 8500. Catalyst is a single software package for the range of RADEON cards,

incorporating the driver itself, an improved control panel, Hydravision 3.1, Remote Wonder software and a new diagnostic utility called Smartgart, which autoruns on installation and sets the AGP settings to the optimal level.

The new control panel brings ATI into line with the ease of functionality that is seen in NVIDIA's Detonator drivers. Graphics settings can be changed individually or via 'image quality' slider bars.

Normally such a release wouldn't make our news pages, but ATI has now emerged as a major contender on the back of ever-improving driver quality, and Catalyst marks a significant moment in this development curve. The future is certainly looking bright.



Short Circuits

Scientists working at
Princeton University in the
United States may have invented
a method for printing silicon
that could revolutionise the
computer industry and allow
major processor manufacturers
to replace current
photolithography techniques.

Called Laser-Assisted Direct Imprint, the technique allows manufacturers to produce silicon faster than current processes and without the use of the toxic chemicals needed for photolithography.

The process revolves around an etched quartz plate which is placed over a silicon substrate. This is then bombarded with a laser to melt certain parts of the silicon substrate, which coalesce in a pattern conforming to the etched quartz.

According to the science journal *Nature*, LADI is capable of producing silicon at the 10nanometre scale, twice as small as the current photolithography limit of 20nm.

A new tool by the name of Refresh Lock is now available to fix your fresh rate gaming woes under Windows XP.

We're leaning towards it being a rebadged and reskinned HZ Tool – as evidenced by the small 'HZ' logo in the top left corner of the program window.

Regardless, Refresh Lock offers a quick and easy fix to 60MHz gaming hell for Windows XP users.

The humanoid hand from Terminator has become reality thanks to Japanese company Nitta Corp.

Incorporating five figures, more than 50 individual gears and numerous pressure sensors, Nitta's robotic hand is capable of operations as delicate as manipulating a paper cup.

Now, if only we can get hold of one to hook up to our selfaware Celeron 300A.

The mind boggles.

Palladium XP

When Microsoft announced it would focus on 'trustworthy computing', telling its programmers to stop work on new applications in favour of bug fixing old ones, many were cautiously supportive. After all, any effort at reducing bugs in software is a good thing. However, many questioned whether the company's official focus on secure programming would extend to future products. We now have an answer: it's called Palladium.

According to Mario Juarez, product manager for Palladium, the initiative 'involves a new breed of hardware and applications in tandem with a rearchitecture of the Windows operating system. It's designed to give people greater security, personal privacy and system integrity.' Unfortunately for users, changes to Windows' source code aren't the only requirements for Palladium's success. Microsoft has secured support from AMD and Intel to produce special 'security' chips for integration into future hardware.

Apparently this chip will store cryptographical algorithms and keys – similar to the failed Clipper chip. Assumedly, these chips will be used for authentication and encryption, two features essential to Digital Rights management, which happens to tie in nicely with Microsoft's less emphasised goal: dictating to users what, when and how they view and use content on their PCs.

Whether Palladium's security will be implemented via a 'sandbox' feature for untrusted code - keeping said code separate from the system so malicious functions won't harm it - or is implemented by simply refusing to run any unsigned code, is yet to be seen. Also in question is who will designate what software packages are 'trusted' and what are not. Certainly this responsibility must fall to the user, otherwise Microsoft would be handed unprecedented powers over software developers the world over. While increasing security and reducing copyright infringement are worthy goals, the fact this system requires special hardware in the form of Microsoft's 'security chip' makes it a dubious prospect. Many industry observers have begun to espouse what they see as fatal flaws and drawbacks in the system, including the potential death of Open Source and the General Public License at the hands of an 'un-trusted' designation. It remains to be seen whether Palladium is what Microsoft claims. Is it a system for increasing security and privacy? Or does it hold true to its www.dictionary.com definition?

Atomican

Good evening and welcome to Channel Atomican News.

I'm your host Wilkshake, keeping you up to date with the latest in Atomic community events and happenings, with as little logorrhea as possible.

Another up and coming dot com business was started this month.

Sun Microsystems

(www.atomicmpc.com.au/forum.asp?cat=ge&to p=54227) hopes to be one of the market leaders in providing systems and software with the scalability and reliability needed to drive the electronic marketplace.

Industry analysts predict that the company won't last more than six to eight months.

Speculation is rising in the community as to when 'The Cow' will get replaced.

Thus far, 'Stickman', 'Balaclava' and 'Grumpy Dude' have all seen in change, with varying degrees of success, but 'The Cow' has remained steadfast in its position of solidarity.

While this reporter is not saying that 'The Cow' is bad, inappropriate, stupid or misrepresenting anything, there comes a time in a cow's life to be updated to keep with the times, and not seem stagnant.

Now it's over to Wilkshake for the weather. Thanks Wilkshake.

This month will unfortunately see continued occurrences of SQL timeouts, database errors, and double posts.

This is due to the continued popularity front currently passing through Serfdom, and quickly making its way up to Immortalville. However, we have been informed by the BOAS (Bureau of Atomic Servers)

(www.atomicmpc.com.au/forum.asp?cat=ge&to p=54284) that plans for both a new server and forum code have been put into action.

This will allow the popularity front to continue, but also allow for the certainty of the front growing, spreading and enveloping all in its path. And that's the weather.

Back to you Wilkshake.

Good Job with that weather Wilkshake. And that's the news to this minute.

Stay tuned to the forums for further updates, with our next bulletin in Atomic #20. This is Wilkshake reporting, and remember. . .

There are 10 types of people: those who understand binary, and those that don't.

WHAT'S HOT

- SERIAL ATA Looking to the future at last
- NEVERWINTER NIGHTS RPG Nirvana
- 1845E Cheaper and faster
- FIGHTER JETS Very Atomic
- PAINTBALL IRL Deathmatching

WHAT'S NOT

- BREAKFAST CEREAL Laden with legacy
- DUNGEON SIEGE RPG Lite
- 1845G Integrated Crap-hics
- INKJETS Very Weekend Newspaper
- HANDBALL IRL playlunching

Designed for eXtreme Performance

10:33 Burned non-Overheating protection



ASUS C.O.P. (CPU Overheating Protection)
ASUS C.O.P. (CPU Overheating Protection)
is a hardware protection circuit that
automatically shuts down the system power
before temperatures go high enough to
permanently damage your CPU.

Without ASUS C.O.P. Who's the NEXT?

Get the maximum CPU protection with ASUS C.O.P. (CPU Overheating Protection). Even if your heatsink or CPU fan fails, ASUS COP's hardware protection shuts down your system, preventing your valuable processor from going up in smoke.

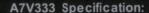
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09:15 Burned

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Jinxed

The evolutionary technology wave folds in upon itself, and Ashton Mills gets caught in the pounding surf.



This must be the year of Ashton's Hardware Follies. First there was my RAID escapade, then the BIOS Incident (which I haven't shared with you, but might if you can catch me on #atomicmpc sometime while I'm suitably bereft of my senses) and now this, an event for which I have coined a new term: the f*#k-it factor.

This is, by definition, the limit by which your willingness to participate in any given endeavour has been reached to the extent that you are pissed enough to throw up your arms in exasperation and shout 'I've had enough! F*#k it!'

Ultimately all things to which you can apply your mind and body have an

Multiscan 400PS. I locked myself away in my room with an Abit AT7, Athlon XP 2100+, 512MB Corsair XMS3200, Creative Audigy, and two IBM 120GXP 7200RPM waiting for the sexiness of RAID. I marked off my supply list: Coke (check!), cheese sandwich (mmm. . .), loads of dark chocolate (tick!), warm socks (roger!) and take away menu with phone (yum). I boarded up my room, left a Post-It note on my door that depicted images of death for all who would enter, and got to work.

Building the box went fine and, when I excitedly pressed the power button, the lights dimmed briefly as my beast hummed into life. I could all

Audigy problem, I moved it from PCI 3 (the only slot not sharing an IRQ, naturally) to PCI 1. Bingo, sound problems solved [cue dumbfounded blinking]. Was the Audigy to blame here, the AT7, or VIA? Was it unreasonable for me to expect a PCI slot to work as it should?

In another strange twist of events, when I upgraded the NVIDIA drivers to the latest WHQL release, my RAID performance jumped up 20MB/s to the values I was expecting originally.

Uhuh. Don't ask, let's just be thankful and not disturb whatever ethereal forces are at work here.

Which just left the BSOD problem. Taking a closer look at the error all was revealed: my baby was suffering the infamous NVIDIA infinite loop error, a special treat reserved for Windows XP systems with GeForce cards on VIA and Intel based platforms. Thusly my PC had joined the many thousands of others online which suffer the problem.

No matter what I tweaked - not even underclocking to a 100MHz FSB to ensure stability - nothing worked. With a 420w Topower Gold PSU, it wasn't a power issue either.

And so it was, my friends, that I reached the f*#k-it factor.

The system was a litany of obscure problems right from the get-go. In ten years of building PCs I have never encountered anything like this. And I paid good money for the experience. It seems that with the ever-increasing turnover of technology that some spheres are starting to cave in on themselves. Whatever happened to the idea of QA testing?

The infinite loop error is widely reported, but there have been no sure fire solutions. Even the extensive list provided on www.viaarena.com is mostly snake oil. The problem may well be a combination of factors, but one truth remains: it is unacceptable to sell faulty solutions, and somewhere along the line one or more of NVIDIA, Microsoft, VIA and Intel is at cause. Something needs to be done.

In the meantime I will persevere, and I will succeed. For I am Atomic!

'In ten years of building PCs I have never encountered anything like this. And I paid good money for the experience.'

FIF. Every situation is different, as is the determination of each individual. It's interesting to note that, specifically in the realm of computers, there is an entire industry built around the f*#k-it factor - it's called Tech Support. Users, in a desperate attempt to avoid the FIF, ring up someone whose job it is to take on the user's problem and solve it before they, themselves, reach the FIF of their relationship to said user on the phone. For particularly stupid people, tech support personnel find themselves reaching this limit rapidly. It's a funny game. Ultimately, people pay good money to avoid reaching the f*#k-it factor in their own lives because, frankly, it sucks.

But I digress. There is a timeframe that can be placed on a problem before it reaches the FIF. For me, this was two weeks.

Two weeks. Solid.

It all started when my brand new uber-elite-PC-of-the-gods upgrade arrived in its many parts.

I was upgrading everything but the video card (LeadTek GF3 TDH), the Lian Li case, and faithful 19" Sony

but smell the envy of my friends.

But unbeknownst to me, all was not well with my baby.

It was while benchmarking (as you do) that major problems started to arise, specifically the blue screen kind. My baby was suffering CTDs and BSODs in both 3D and 2D, seemingly at random.

More than this, the Audigy's output was punctuated by so much crackling and popping it could be mistaken for a popcorn machine. Then there was a drop in RAID performance that resulted in low scores even after application of the George Breeze patch. And this was all before I even got around to overclocking, so heat most certainly wasn't a problem.

Suffice to say, I wasn't impressed.

Thus began two weeks of driver swapping, hardware interchanging, and BIOS tweaking – including playing with memory settings, PCI latencies, and AGP values. I even flashed the BIOSes on the mobo and GF3. Nothing seemed to work. This was new hardware running in spec, so what on Earth was going on?

Out of despair while working on the



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Nylon sandwich

A teaspoon of tin/lead, three tablespoons of solder, six slices of copper, three wedges of polyamide, garnish with ammoniated etcher. Tim Dean serves lunch.



Nylon. Is there anything it can't do? I can't think of anything. Just last week, as I strolled across my nylon-tiled floor in my nylon shoes, wearing my nylon pants, sipping Nylon-brand ice tea from my nylon cup, I got to thinking.

About PCBs. The mighty printed circuit boards.

It really must have been a heady time back in 1958: NASA was founded; Green Lantern and Aquaman comics are breaking new ground; Alfred Hubbard sets up the first clinic to use LSD for therapeutic purposes just as the Palo Alto Mental Research Institute begins its own studies into the wacky chemical; the Argonne Low Power Nuclear Reactor reaches

the AN/APQ-120 fully-solid state radar into the F-4E in 1966 they could also include the much-needed M61 Vulcan Gatling gun and over 1,000 rounds of 20mm ammunition to boot (guess what books I used to read as a kid. . .).

The big thing with ICs is that instead of using wires, the traces that connect the components together are built into the substrate (the material holding it all together) itself.

Thus we soon had the printed circuit board, and (not so) soon after that, we have multi-layer boards sporting hundreds of individual components and thousands of traces, and a GeForce4 or a VT8367

laid over the plate. This artwork covers the areas that will eventually become traces. The plate is then exposed to light, and the photoresist in the areas not covered by the pattern is removed. Hardcore ammoniated chemicals then etch away the uncovered copper, just leaving the traces and the insulator at the centre.

Then the plate is sandwiched again, this time between prepreg, which is basically the same insulating material as the core, and acts as a glue for bonding multiple layers together.

Multiple layers are good as they allow a great deal more complexity than just a single layer – because on a single layer, no two traces can cross over each other. With just one more layer, you can have traces run between levels, allowing a far more efficient design.

Talking about design, much of the layout of modern PCBs is done through specialised software. This is mainly because you would need a brain the size of Texas to be able to take into account all the different parameters of each component, and then optimise their positions so as to give the shortest possible routes between them without using dozens of layers – which can get very expensive. This is also the reason that some boards are more expensive or perform slightly better than others.

The designs on these boards are very likely better optimised, and as such there will be less cross-talk and RF interference between traces, and the components can communicate more efficiently.

As a final note, the colour of a PCB has nothing to do with the materials of the board itself. The colour comes from the solder mask, which is applied over the naked board to protect the board and stop solder from bridging gaps and shorting traces. This solder mask can be just about any colour, as we have seen in recent months from companies such as AOpen, MSI, Hercules and TripleX.

So there you go.

Hats off to nylon. The mighty material with a million uses, and used in a million motherboards.

'...besides being in the stockings on your legs (come on, don't be afraid to admit it), there is nylon at the centre of many of the PCBs in your PC.'

criticality; the inaugural issue of *The Australian Gemmologist* is published; a 524-metre-high wave is clocked travelling at 160km/h in Lituya Bay, Alaska; and two people individually come up with the concept of the integrated circuit (IC): Jack Kilby at Texas Instruments, and Robert Noyce.

Those were the days (and how about that wave?! You can see why they used such bloody big surfboards back then).

The big thing about the integrated circuit is that it enabled electronic devices to be made much smaller than anything else available at the time. Before the IC, individual components had to be joined by wires that were soldered at each end.

By the end of the 1950s they were already reaching the limits of practical soldering of very small wires, and this was imposing a hard limit on how small electronic devices could get.

For example, the McDonnell Douglas F-4D Phantom II had the AN/APQ-109 partially-solid state radar in its nose, and this was so big and heavy, that nothing else could fit in there, whereas when they moved to

Northbridge chip in the middle of them all

Right about now, you're probably wondering where nylon fits into all this. Well, true to form, nylon pops up in the strangest of places. In fact, besides being in the stockings on your legs (come on, don't be afraid to admit it), there is nylon at the centre of many of the PCBs in your PC. This stuff goes by the funky name of polyamide laminate and acts as a dielectric – or in normal language: the nylon is an insulator.

Nylon is not the only material used in the manufacturing of PCBs. There's also fibreglass, Teflon (only in single-layer boards), Kevlar (which is basically a form of nylon, or at least an aramid), Kapton, and many other insulating polymers – but nylon is the coolest. The core is then wrapped in a conductive metal – usually copper – and then the fun begins.

The sandwich is then coated in a substance called photoresist – called this because it is sensitive to UV light, but resists the chemicals used for etching in the next steps. A pattern, called artwork (and art it is), is then

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Max head room

What will it take to transfer our lives into *The Matrix*? Daniel Rutter just wants some good head gear.



OK, forget the flying cars. I just want proper VR.

I never particularly dug Diablo and Diablo 2, because I've played NetHack and ADOM and Angband, baby – and I want one of those games in full VR, with user-assignable gestures to cast common spells.

I want a god game in which I can point to shoot lightning, pinch to pick up a peasant, and grab to reshape the whole landscape.

I want an RTS that lets me just look around the battlefield, not scroll or click on a mini-map, and I want it to automatically highlight the battle group I'm currently looking at and apply my commands to it.

that let you directly control your in-game avatar, and magic Holodeck-ish rooms that somehow stop you headbutting the walls as you move around – consider, instead, just a good high resolution wide angle head-tracking Head Mounted Display (HMD).

No bulkier than one of Elton John's middleweight pairs of glasses. No more expensive than a top-flight video card. You could use it with a sit-down control rig, not much different from the controllers we use today.

This display is the key technology. Everything else is easy.

Graphics cards with dual monitor outputs are already becoming mainstream items. Hardware that can

view which stretches out into the peripheral vision area. Again, this is because it's a pointless feature if you want to display a normal screen image. People can't read with their peripheral vision, and stretching movies out that much makes the whole image very fuzzy, because you don't have enough pixels in the first place. Fuzziness doesn't matter in peripheral vision, but it does matter when it's in the little sharp macular vision spot in the middle of your view.

For convincing VR you need head tracking and wide view. Head tracking is a bit tricky, but not horribly expensive to implement, especially if the user has the decency to sit in a chair and not prance around the room. And wide vision can be done without monster resolution if you use clever optics fed by an appropriately pre-distorted rendered image. The original image, viewed without the optics, will seem to bulge in the middle, because that's where the high-res section is rendered. The optics flatten out the bulge, and match the image resolution in each area of the picture to the visual resolution of the part of the retina that's seeing it. Presto: you're not wasting power rendering zillions of pixels that the user can't clearly see.

Eye tracking tech would let you put the high-res spot wherever the user looks; or more cheaply, the spot could just be fixed in the middle of the display, and users would have to learn to turn their heads, not move their eyes.

Brute-forcing wide vision by creating a 10,000 by 10,000 pixel image that's sharp all over would do, too, but there'll have to be a revolution in tiny video display technology for that to be an affordable solution. Wearable displays, based on little panels and more exotic tech such as laser retinal scanning, are forging ahead. And it's about time, as anybody who's peered at a weeny WAP phone screen will tell you.

So I'm hopeful that sometime soon I will be able to pop on a jet-black set of Buddy Holly shades, look down, and see Conan's pectorals.

0

Or Red Sonja's.
(I'm a broadminded guy.)

'...for the benefit of this magazine's readership that wasn't born when *Neuromancer* was first published, it's like in *The Matrix*, kids.'

Unfortunately, virtual reality isn't a very popular concept at the moment.

Oh, sure, there are plenty of researchers plugging away at it, and various futurists pontificating about it. But I can't help but notice that I still can't 'jack in'.

Jacking in is a concept popularised by William Gibson – he envisaged people connecting to cyberspace via a direct cable link to the brain – and, for the benefit of this magazine's readership that wasn't born when *Neuromancer* was first published, it's like in *The Matrix*, kids. Like that.

The problem with this idea is that, barring some very surprising breakthroughs in, um. . . a whole lot of scientific fields, it isn't going to be happening soon.

Happily, though, that doesn't mean that we're not going to be able to play with, um. . . I mean greatly increase worker productivity and shareholder value by proactively utilising. . . some pretty darn compelling virtual reality in the quite near future.

And we need exactly one piece of hardware to make it happen.

Never mind fantasies about bodysuits

drive two-eye displays, and which can come built into game consoles as well as on PC video cards, won't be much of a leap.

CPU power is forging ahead, too. VR applications aren't from the CPU's point of view qualitatively different from normal 3D programs – sure, you're going to have to render more stuff, but that's possible.

So none of that is a particularly huge hurdle. It's the display that we've got to get working.

An apparent wide screen television hanging in the air five feet in front of your face is pretty cool, but the normal visible world is rather larger, and it doesn't turn with you, so head tracking is a must.

Thus far, not many HMDs have motion tracking, because you don't want it, for many applications. If you're using an HMD for virtual screen applications – heads-up info, watching movies, espionage gadgets like Arnold and Arnold used in *True Lies* – then you probably want the screen to stay in front of your face at all times, and head tracking is useless.

HMDs also don't have a really wide

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Xochi's Box O' wOOt



Technical details

- Pentium III 800MHz
- 1972 original cabinet
- 17" monitor screen
- 3GB HDD
- MS DOS 6.22
- MAME and ArcadeOS software
- Too many MAME ROMs
- . Mosaic of game artwork
- · Functional coin slot
- Hacked keyboard
- · Cheap-arse speakers
- Trackpad mouse
- Two USB modded Dual-shock controllers

The Story

I have modified an original 1972 cocktail cabinet to hold a P3 800 MHz computer. The entire cabinet was disassembled, sanded, stained and varnished. The original interior metal brackets were customized to accept a 17" monitor stripped of its case, and is bolted in place. The motherboard with onboard video and sound is attached to a tray, and is held in place with magnets, for easy servicing. A 3GB HDD holds a

stripped down version of DOS and ArcadeOS for instant booting, and way too many ROMS :)

Most of the buttons are multiplexed, so all the main features of MAME can be accessed with just six buttons — not a single extra hole was drilled into the original arcade cabinet. The coin mechanism was stripped, cleaned up, wired in, and now operates functionally. A big bowl of 20 cent coins live on top of the MAME cabinet.

The Darrkon Box MKII



Technical details

- . ABIT KR7A
- Athlon XP 1800
- Dual 19" flat CRT monitors
- ASUS V7700 GeForce 2 GTS
- TNT2 M64 32MB (secondary)
- SoundBlaster Live! DE 5.1
- Kingston 256MB PC2100 2-2-2
- 60GB 7200RPM WD IDE HDD
- 113GB 7200RPM WD IDE HD
- 350w PSU
- Four 120mm fans
- Three 80mm fans
- Black contact coating
- Blue neons

The Story

First off, big thanks to HCB. Without his talk of case mods and AMD rulez, I would still be using the previous Darrkon Box.

I sunk a bunch of money into the hardware above and wound up with a very nice system that runs SETI damn fast. But this was not enough, and so the monster intakes were born. Starting at the top, I constructed a wooden, triangular housing that would be used to hold two x 80mm fans that suck air out from a hole where previously two x

60mm fans had lived. This was indeed good, but not great.

I found 120mm Delta fans (used) for less then \$10 each at the local markets, and after feeling a ripple in the force, I knew that these fans MUST become a part of the Darrkon Box. I cut mighty (rough) holes in the sides and motherboard tray, then built the huge wooden shrouds to house the 120mm fans and pointed them to blow air into the case. The net result is massive airflow over the disks, cards and CPU, as well as splattered remains of anything that gets too close.

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Picky's Lamez box



Technical details

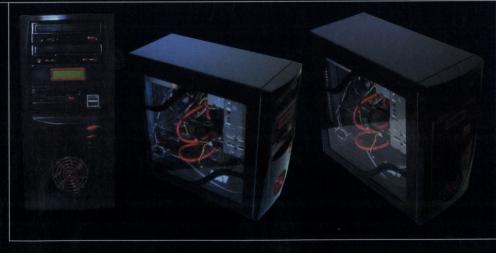
- AMD Athlon XP 1800+
- Epox 8KHA+
- 512MB DDR RAM
- ASUS 7100 Deluxe Combo –
 Geforce 2 MX 400 w/32MB
 DDR RAM
- Lite-On 24x12x40 Raw-DA0
- Lite-On 16x DVD
- 40GB Seagate Barracuda 7200
- 10/100 LAN Card
- 19" Hitachi CM721F
- Optical Mouse
- 28cm Perspex window + UV Cold Cathode light

The Story

After seeing 16+ issues of hot boxes I decided that I had to do one. A bit of drawing and colour matching, then it was down to Mitre 10 to get spray paint. Upon arriving at checkout with my stuff, I was 'informed' that I had to be over the age of 18, so back the next day with my Mum. I taped up the sides with masking tape — anyone looking at doing a case mod should buy at least three rolls, because I

still haven't figured out where it all went. Each side had about four or five layers of paint, and then the writing was gone over with a 'phat' permanent marker. Once my window and UV light had arrived I started taking the hole out with a hammer and nail. The inside was painted white in hope that it would glow under UV light — it didn't, so I drained three yellow highlighters of their fluid and soaked two tissues in it, and strategically placed it under the UV light for a green glow.

The Travis box



Technical details

- AMD Athlon 1.2GHz
- ASUS A7V 133
- 512MB Hyundai PC133 SDRAM
- 80GB Seagate BaracudalV
- 16x2 backlit LCD
- ASUS GeForce2 GTS modded to Quadro2 Pro
- SoundBlaster Live! Value
- REALmagic DVD decoder
- PixelView TV Tuner
- Netgear FA311 NIC
- Rounded IDE cables
- 12" red neons
- 80mm front intake fan

The Story

After being turned on by some really neat cases, I decided to try modding for myself. My main aim was to keep the costs of the whole project to a minimum, but still have a decent case in the end.

The paint job was the hardest and most time consuming, with lots of sanding and many coats involved trying to get close to a mirror finish as possible. In total, six cans of black and two cans of clear paint where used, with individual parts like the fan grill and buttons

being painted with red model paint. After the final coat, the case was buffed with some car polish.

The 16x2 LCD was easily hooked up: it was simply interfaced to the parallel port using wiring diagrams found on the Net. I use the LCD mainly to show Winamp song titles. Red rounded IDE cables, two red 12" neons and the front 80mm intake fan were then installed. Bright LEDs also replaced the default HDD and power on LEDs. Finally, a piece of mirror was cut for the bottom of the case.

The Sims Online



Online gaming is supposedly the great future for all videogames, however it has also been somewhere only the hardcore come to play. EA is hoping to fix this with its latest iteration of the popular Sims saga. The Sims Online isn't the most hitech effort: visually the game uses the same fairly tired looking approach as the original Sims. The interface hasn't changed much either: you give your sims directions, buy stuff for their abode and monitor their well being.

However, as the name so craftily implies, you now do all of this in a

massively multiplayer environment. You also have a reason for being in the game because you are set financial or other as-yet-undetermined personal goals: you have to make a buck, make friends or build up your home or place of work. Work is another element of the game that changes with the transition to online play. Now you have a job, and have to work at it to be a success and make cash from your online buddies.

Jenna Chalmers from Maxis demonstrated the game and showed off one of the professions at the recent E3 Expo. Exuding personality, as most game developers do, she chose to be a gameshow host. She then set up a studio and invited players to pay the entry fee and compete in her quiz. Once the contestants paid their entry amount

(which is how Jenna earned her living) they then played for points which eventually would see one winner who walked off with a cash prize. It looked very bizarre, but it might also just work.

As you'd expect, the 'sim speak' Swedish Chef chatter has been replaced with instant messaging text in speech bubbles. This is how you will talk to other players online. ICQ addicts beware!

The interface is otherwise similar to the other games in the Sims series. The only difference is that you can now explore an entire town and a range of new location types.

No doubt not long after the game's release we'll also see marriages, scams and players' avatars making total quinces out of themselves. It should be an interesting social experiment.

EA is launching the game in around a year and planning to support 50,000 registered players online.

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: Online weddings, drunken parties and strange occult ceremonies.

DEVELOPER: Maxis www.maxis.com **PUBLISHER: EA** www.ea.com

PLATFORM: PC DATE: 2nd Qrt 2003

Civilization III: Play The World



Put simply Civ III is the best strategy game out there: it immediately sucked up our spare time like a Hoover with a turbocharger fitted. That said, despite Civ III's brilliance, the game needed a lot of patching and was terribly buggy.

In Civ III: Play The World, you can play your mates via email, in a hot seat mode or using a LAN/online approach. There will even be different options for online play with turn-based and simultaneous play approaches part of the package. Firaxis has also tried to solve the issue of games dragging on for millennia by coming up with some modes of play that will make for

lightning fast games. Elimination and Regicide games will be quick and decisive, as you'll only have to destroy an enemy city or leader to win.

More toys have been added with new civilisations such as the Mongols, and there are 24 new units that are spread throughout the various Civilisations. There will also be new terrain maps, and more significantly, new structures which should redress some of the imbalances in the gameplay. To help make it easier to use aircraft in both defensive and offensive situations you will be able to build airfields rather than having to go the expensive route of founding a city when all you want to do is bomb your enemies senseless.

Similarly, if you want to cheaply extend or stabilise your borders you will now be able to set up outposts which will maintain borders even if they won't be able to fulfil the 'border push' function by adding to your culture score and expanding your mighty empire.

Play The World will also feature two completely new unit tile sets: Japan and World War II, and these should add variety to the visuals.

Finally, in a most welcome move for us hard core Civ fans, the interface will be seriously tweaked. You will now be able to send units travelling in convoys, locked at the speed of the slowest unit (hooray!). With the click of one button you'll also be able to immediately recognise cities in desperate need of your attention because they are suffering from civil disorder. This might not sound like a big deal, but it is hugely welcome for anyone who has played a game with 60 or more cities while having to regularly scan all of an empire for the one city having a ruck. Although the formula remains the same gameplaywise, this will be a very welcome effort when it lobs Down Under.

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: You get to beat a mate or two playing the best strategy game the PC has to offer.

DEVELOPER: Firaxis www.firaxis.com

PUBLISHER: Infogrames www.infogrames.com

PLATFORM: PC DATE: 4th Qrt 2002

Republic



Never has a game been as ambitious as Republic, in which you'll engineer major social change through grassroots action – revolution brother! Elixir's Demis Hassabis was enthusiastic as ever when demoing Republic in a quiet corner at E3. Things have changed since we saw the game last year. Gone are the 16 power factions you have to compete with and in their place are you and a single junta that you must overthrow. The game has become more focused as a result. In your quest for this end you can recruit eight political supporters from anywhere

in the game's massive virtual metropolis (which looks mighty tasty, if rather bleak). Your options are also very open: you can recruit proletariat thugs and start a 'fight club'-style political action group, go after religious or academic recruits, or pay off those who live in the expensive end of town, such as bankers and businessmen. You can also engage in up to 150 different political acts by sending minions to perform them or by watching them closely and manipulating their behaviour. Demis demonstrated this by influencing a follower engaged in peaceful protest at the business end of a tank.

You could test the guy's dedication to the cause by sliding a bar across the screen which increases his resolve. If you left the protestor alone he'd probably walk away once the tank got too close, but you

could get the sap to martyr himself, which Demis did with an evil grin on his face. Of course, having a martyr for the cause is useless unless the people know about it, which is why you employ 'fight club' thugs to intimidate a journalist into reporting the event in a sympathetic way. This is unusual stuff, but the game is all about co-ordinating specific incidents so that they then impact on your enemies. Republic is structured with a number of chains of events being linked to a major achievement in your political career.

There will be roughly four ways of winning the game and overthrowing the current regime: passive protest, military means, religious uprising or a coup d'état. The sorts of goals you pursue will dictate which end you work towards, with the tank example above being one of the ingredients that send you down the passive road. Now where would a game like this be a big seller?

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: You can beat up journalists so that they write what you want them to!

DEVELOPER: Elixir www.elixir-studios.co.uk
PUBLISHER: Eidos www.eidos.com
PLATFORM: PC DATE: 4th Qtr 2002

Far Cry



At E3 it was clear that the FPS was the genre of choice for developers wanting to push the technological limits, and while Doom III held centre stage there were other developers doing Clever ThingsTM with their game engines. Far Cry is just such a game as it lets you loose exploring lush outdoor environments.

Far Cry originally began life as a short technology demo for the GeForce 3, but has since gone through a name change (it used to be called X-Isle) and become a major project for German codeshop Crytek. We think this crew (which has a few Aussies in its midst) is on to

something, as the game looks like a clever blending of Ghost Recon and Halo, but with better visuals.

You play a local sea captain who gets roped into finding a particular island for a journalist. Before you know it, bullets are whistling past your tender cranium and you are in the middle of a very tense fire fight. There is also talk of other beastly non-human enemies appearing later in the game. The guys from Crytek wouldn't tell us much more about the game's plot, but if you remember some early X-Isle screens you might remember dinosaurs wandering about, so perhaps there is a hint.

The 3D engine in this game is sensational. The outdoor environments are massive – in some cases over four kilometres square. Crytek is using its own proprietary caching technology and it works similar to that in Dungeon Siege to

allow seamless loading between different environment regions.

Like Doom III, Crytek uses a 'polybump' technology which makes adding details like facial expressions and creases in clothing much easier with a lower polygon count.

The environment is full of neat touches such as bushes that rustle to indicate an approaching enemy and trees which block the sun and cast ambush-friendly shadows. You'll also be able to send smoke signals and set up remote weapons to further the ambush antics.

Al plays a big part with enemy soldiers' behaviour characterised by cool stuff such as leaders co-ordinating troops with visible signals which you can then interpret. Loss of a leader leads to confusion among enemy troops – think of the fun you can have with a sniper rifle!

Far Cry still has some time to go before completion, but it is coming together brilliantly and we're all looking forward to a stunning new 3D engine.

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: Ambushes, cool lighting effects and lots of fresh grass.

DEVELOPER: Crytek www.crytek.de
PUBLISHER: Ubisoft www.ubisoft.com
PLATFORM: PC DATE: 1st Qtr 2003

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Stronghold: Crusader



The original Stronghold was the definitive surprise hit: minimal promotion and hype didn't stop it from becoming one of the most popular RTS titles of the last couple of years. The art of building a castle is something gamers have wanted to practice for years, and Stronghold finally gave it to us. Following up on the success of this hit title is Stronghold: Crusader.

This time you'll enslave your minions in the harsh, arid environments of Arabia to take part in the legendary Crusades.

Due to the new landscape and its obvious lack of water, fire becomes one of

the most powerful forces in the game. Unless you've constructed your citadel around an oasis, you'll find that your painstakingly built mega structure soon becomes a giant pile of ash and charcoal.

Other than the new units you'd expect, the sequel's main difference to its predecessor is its focus on skirmish mode. The developer realised this mode has helped Age of Empires remain on gamers' hard drives for years, and thus it decided to dedicate much of the sequel's development to improving skirmishes.

Up to eight different lords can control a force during each skirmish, each with distinctive personality, strengths and weaknesses. We watched the developer fire up a game with two Al-controlled lords, one of whom could be called the Francis Greenway of castle construction,

while the other built structures about as complicated as your average six-year-old's sand castle. After building our own base, we sent a sortie of infantry to check out the imbecile's base, and approximately 12 seconds later razed it thanks to a few boxes of Red Head matches. While we were at it, our Al opponent sent a raid on our now undefended base, and smote us from the face of the playing field, highlighting the different Al strengths.

CG animations indicate the moods and actions of the different Al lords, helping you decide whether you'd like to form or break alliances with them. If you'd prefer to play against humans, up to eight players can multiplay over LAN or the Net.

If you enjoyed the original Stronghold, you are bound to find the new environment and its resultant shift in tactics, as well as the focus on the skirmish mode, to be more than enough to get your Trebuchet fully erect.

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: Building castles is fun. So this should be funner than the original. We hope.

DEVELOPER: Gathering of Developers www.godgames.com

PUBLISHER: Take2 Interactive www.take2games.com

PLATFORM: PC DATE: 3rd Qtr 2002

RollerCoaster Tycoon II



Paradoxically a game about the adrenalin pumping experience of roller coaster rides has been one of the real 'sleeper' hits in the PC games industry.

RollerCoaster Tycoon has a fiercely loyal band of fans spending time tweaking their digital fun park designs.

Finally, after about three expansion packs for the original, a proper sequel is due to lob our way, although at first glance the differences between the original game and RollerCoaster Tycoon II appear to be fairly minimal.

However, if you are patient there are some reasonably interesting changes

lurking under the superficial veneer of minor graphical tweaks.

For a start, the parks on offer are now much bigger, around four times larger than the original game, with coasters now standing as much as 400 feet high. Chris Sawyer and his team have also been keen to give the gameplay more structure, and to this end you will now have to deal with scripted events triggered during a scenario.

This will make the action more varied when the challenges in a particular park will change as the scripting comes into play. Senior producer Thomas Zahorik, who was demonstrating the game behind closed doors at E3, wouldn't be drawn into too much discussion about the sorts of events the scripting will trigger. However he did smile knowingly when we suggested more obvious options such as

fraud, money shortfalls, disasters and changing consumer profiles.

You will also be able to script your own events from within the editor, which looks like being a huge improvement over the previous toolset's approach. The editor lets you design your rollercoaster rides outside of the game space and then after rigorous testing them lets you insert them into the game.

You can also set floor plan size limits for rides so that they fit in your park properly and use these floor plans free from worry in the editor, so that you know your die will fit.

To top it all off, those of you who have been to the hallowed Six Flags coaster parks in the United States of America will be pleased to note that these parks are now in the game.

There'll also be at least six new coasters for you to create and test on people with weak stomachs.

GAME DETAILS

WHY WE CARE: The biggest box of amusement park Lego just trebled in size!

DEVELOPER: Microprose www.Microprose.com **PUBLISHER: Infogrames** www.Infogrames.com

PLATFORM: PC DATE: 4th Qrt

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Xbox Live



At the recent E3 expo, Microsoft unveiled its secret plan to dominate the world. You know the little Ethernet port on the back of your Xbox? It's not just there to get filled up with dust and dirt – it's actually meant to bring the Xbox into the glorious world of multiplayer. Considering the exponential growth of multiplayer gaming, this could be the edge the Xbox needs to become the dominant player on the console block.

US\$1 billion can buy you a lot of things. Microsoft is hoping that it's enough cash to launch the first ever successful console online service. A large chunk of this dosh is being pumped into the creation of four datacentres - that's more server resources than the entire amount used to host Microsoft.com - and they're going to be controlled solely by Microsoft, to host the Xbox Live game servers. This means the problem developers currently face (and something Bennett discussed in the Reviews intro a couple of months ago), of who should be responsible for the costs of setting up and maintaining game hosting, has now been cleared up.

Nothing new and great is free these days, and the initial subscription price for Xbox Live is going to be US\$10 per month. From what we can gather this one fee covers every game on the service, so you won't need to pay a different amount for each game you play.

To connect online in the first place, yoou'll need to spend US\$50 to get an account, a voice communications headset, and the Xbox Live enabled game Revolt. You're going to need a broadband connection at home to play – those with dialup need not apply. Six titles have been announced for the debut of Xbox Live: Unreal Championship, Phantasy Star Online, NFL Fever 2003, MechAssault, Whacked! and Midtown Madness 3.

We heard the voice comms in action at E3, and have to say that the voice

effects were a hoot: you can change the sound of your voice, from robotic effects, like Number 5 from Short Circuit; to deep and husky, like an operator from a manto-man-sex phone service. Hopefully these voice filters should stop paedophiles from using the service as an easy way to talk dirty to the kiddies.

Microsoft is comparing the Xbox Live service to an online Disneyland: a pleasant and safe place to leave your kids unattended for hours at a time, without the overt use of security measures. Considering the subscription model, it's not going to be too difficult to ban offensive and obscene users, but we're not quite sure how all those voice comms will be monitored for foul language, or even if swearing is allowed or not. Judging by our trial at E3, 90% of the words transmitted are going to be unsuitable for those under the age of 18.

One of the key features of Xbox Live is Gamertag, which allows you to register a username so that no other gamers can use it, and thus stop them from sullying your gaming reputation. This single username can be used within each and every game, and includes statistics tracking. Proving that you're better at capping the flag in CTF HALO 2 than everyone else will be a simple matter of checking out where you are on that game's statistics ladder. These statistics will also be used for the Opti-match service, which will ensure that certain games will only be for rookies, while others are locked down for the pros.

Unfortunately, by the time Australia gets the Xbox Live service, most of the decent nicknames will have already been registered. While the US, Japan and Europe can all expect the service in October, unlucky Aussies are going to have to wait until at least early 2003. Considering how small our market is, and the costs associated with running a server farm, we wouldn't be surprised if Australia doesn't get its own local server farm, however, Microsoft has stated that an enjoyable service is its first priority, while profits come second.

It appears that we won't even be able to play on overseas servers, although this has not been confirmed, as many genres of games will still be playable with 300ms and above pings. Needless to say we are hoping for more positive news about Xbox Live, as the online capabilities of the Xbox are some of its most promising features.

Rest assured that *Atomic* will continue to keep you updated on the status of Xbox Live Down Under.



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Serial ATA

The death knell for ATA Ribbon cables has finally sounded, so John Gillooly jacks into the new Serial ATA technology to find out how it ticks.

Apart from the tendency to end the process with less skin on your knuckles than you started with, the most annoying thing about tidying up the guts of your system is the cabling. And the most annoying cables are those fruckin ATA ribbon cables, with their airflow and aesthetic destroying flatness.

Case modders have searched for many solutions to the pain of ribbon cables, from carefully dismembering and rolling them, through to buying pre-made rounded cables. A bunch of technology companies has gone one step further, reinventing the way IDE drives interface with the Host controller, via a snazzy new technology called Serial ATA.

Parallel universe

Way back in 1984, IBM introduced the PC-AT computer, which used a 286 processor, 256KB of system RAM, and at significant extra expense, a 20MB hard drive that interfaced with an ISA card via an Advanced Technology Attachment (ATA) cable.

Then in 1986, as a result of collaboration between Western Digital, Control Data Corporation and Compaq, the IDE drive was born. IDE stands for Integrated Drive Electronics, the combination of hard drive and inbuilt controller electronics, which has become the standard for home computing. IDE used the ATA interface to connect to a host controller, which was located either on the motherboard or an add-in card.

Since that day the ATA and IDE combo has undergone speed boosts and slight evolutionary changes but at heart remains the same. It's more than the ramping of the transfer speed from the initial 3MB/sec up to the 133MB/sec supported by ATA133 – over the years, Parallel ATA has gradually included support for many new technologies, the most significant of which are AT Attachment Program Interface (ATAPI) and Direct Memory Access (DMA).

DMA was first introduced as part of the third generation ATA-2 interface, also known as Enhanced IDE (EIDE). This took the CPU out of the loop, and allowed the hard drives to access the system memory directly. It was a key factor in allowing increased data transfer speed, especially after a refresh to Ultra DMA as part of the fifth generation ATA-4 interface. The role of DMA is demonstrated well when benchmarking; scores in application benchmarks almost double when DMA is enabled.

As ATA was initially created as a hard drive interface, it was not in the best position to cope with the 'multimedia' explosion that took place in the early 1990s. CDROM drives initially worked via custom interfaces, usually coupled with a supporting soundcard, and it took the creation of ATAPI to shift these drives onto the common ATA interface. ATAPI introduced new instruction sets needed to control removable drives such as CDROMs and tape backup drives, and was part of the ATA-4 interface.

Over the 18 years of Parallel ATA's existence the rest of the system has progressed in leaps and bounds, yet the major problem with ATA lies not so much with data bottlenecks but with the pesky ribbon cables. In the current ATX form factor, the

cables provide a significant boundary to airflow within the system, and tight restrictions on cable length are a major limiting factor in system design.

Parallel ATA cables are limited to 46cm in total length, with a 30cm maximum between the host interface connector and the first drive connector. This is done in order to minimise crosstalk, thus maintaining signal integrity. Signal integrity is also an issue if the transfer speed of parallel ATA were to be pushed any further, necessitating seriously funky technical changes to the spec.

There are other issues with parallel ATA: it requires 5-volt transceivers, and that amount of power would blow the mind of chips made with the tiny fabrication processes now being used; and it also requires 26 pins per channel (with added grounding pins), necessitating the huge 40 pin connectors that we are all used to.

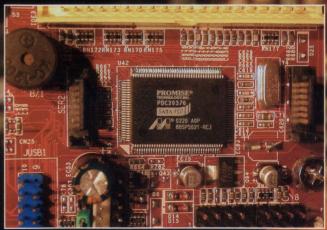
The last issue with Parallel ATA is the familiar Master/Slave drive relationship, in which two devices share the same cable with the host controller. This involves some fancy wiring trickery and can result in degraded performance when differing speed drives are used on the same cable.

Hot, blind mating

Enter Serial ATA, the technology designed to drag ATA out of the last century and keep it bubbling along for the next ten years. The specification has been a work in progress for several years now, spearheaded by the Serial ATA Working Group, of which Maxtor, Seagate, IBM, Intel, Dell and APT







Technologies are the main members.

In keeping with the philosophy de jour of OS level transparency of new technology, Serial ATA is a fully backwards-compatible technology, but it eliminates all the major issues that are currently found with Parallel ATA. The most instantly noticeable aspect is the dramatically different cabling. Rather than the 80-pin ATA ribbon cables, Serial ATA devices use cables that look like enlarged telephone cables. The connectors are tiny in comparison to parallel ATA ones, and are designed with several things in mind: Serial ATA incorporates support for hot plugging drives (attaching drives to a system while it is running); and the plugs are designed to be 'blind mateable' to facilitate this. This means that they use an asymmetric design, so that they can only be inserted one way, allowing easy reconnection when trying to plug in a drive by feel only.

Drives will require two plugs, the first of which is the actual Serial ATA data connector, consisting of seven pins. Four of these are for data transfer, and the other three are grounded. This is a huge departure from the parallel ATA plug, in which there are a total of 40 pins. This allows a huge plug size reduction, with the Serial ATA plug clocking in at only 14mm in width and 3.5mm in depth, as opposed to the 55mm width and 5mm depth of Parallel ATA plugs.

Although the data connection is smaller, the power connector for Serial ATA drives is much larger than the existing four-pin Molex plug. While Molex plugs supply drives with +12V and +5V power, the new Serial ATA plugs supply +12V, +5V and 3.3V. The addition of 3.3V enables support for future low power devices and is important in the mobile computing realm.

By now you are probably feeling slightly miffed that the gold plated, triple fan ATX 12V power supply you just bought is going to be made redundant by the need for a new hard drive power connector. But never fear,

for the foreseeable future 3.5in drives will come with both the new SATA power connector and the common four-pin Molex connector as standard.

Whistler-ing in the dark

Just like the upcoming PCI replacement, PCI-Express, Serial ATA has been designed to be OS-Transparent. This means that as far as the operating system is concerned Serial ATA drives are just bloody quick parallel ones.

The first generation of Serial ATA supporting motherboards have two host controller connectors. As far as the operating system is concerned, drives attached to the controllers will be seen as Master devices located on different ports: the Master/Slave relationship that is integral to Parallel ATA devices is still technically in existence with Serial ATA, but drives will only ever appear to the OS as Master devices.

By doing this, all Serial ATA drives will be capable of performing to the theoretical first generation data transfer speed of 150MB per second without the need for any special drivers or software updates.

Communication is the key

As the name implies, Serial ATA uses serial data transfer for communication between the IDE controller on the hard drive and the host interface on a motherboard or expansion card. The Serial ATA pipeline uses four wires, two for upstream data transfer and two for downstream transfers.

In an idle state both the drive and the host constantly transmit a synchronise signal. This has a twofold purpose: it keeps the devices primed for data transfer and it also provides a role in calibrating the signal between the device and host.

When the host needs to request data, it sends a ready signal to the device, which in turn replies with a ready signal of its own. This is then followed by the requested data. Once it receives the data, the host then

replies with an acknowledgement, which is sent constantly until all the data is received. Data transfer is completed by the addition of a Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC), which is decoded by the host controller, which completes the transaction by sending an acknowledgement down the wire to the device, at which point they both breathe a sigh of relief and return to spamming each other with synchronise signals.

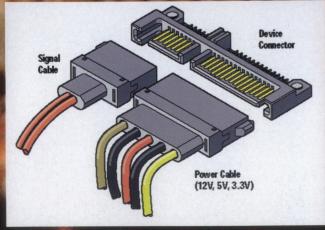
It is much simpler than the complexity of Parallel ATA, in which the interactions between the Master and Slave devices alone are enough to cause headaches, and require IDE controllers to act as high tech traffic controllers alongside the basic role of getting data on and off the hard disk.

Stay tuned

All the requisite pieces of hardware that are required by Serial ATA 1.0 will be popping up very soon. Its first appearance has always been expected to be through the use of expansion cards, however the prevalence of Serial ATA controllers on motherboards at Computex this year means that onboard Serial ATA should be with us real soon now.

The major drive manufacturers all have products in varying stages of development, and at the Asia Pacific IDF earlier this year Intel demoed a system using add-in cards from Promise and Silicon Image to run drives made by Western Digital, Fujitsu, Samsung and Maxtor. There is definitely a sense of realism amongst the Serial ATA working group and we can expect a long phase-in period where Serial and Parallel ATA technologies will be operating side by side for some time yet.

Rather than rest on its laurels, the Serial ATA working group has now begun development of Serial ATA II, which adds features for network storage and server applications while doubling the transfer speed to 300MB/s. This is expected to be ratified and hit the market in late 2004.





ABOVE: The new data and power connections for interfacing with SATA drives.

Video cards versus CPUs

John Gillooly embarks on a benchmarking opus to prove whether CPU or video card upgrades are better value.

The steady march of CPU and video card speed continues, driven by the law laid down by Gordon Moore many moons ago. As these components get quicker and quicker, it can get confusing working out just what the best possible combination of CPU and video card is. Seeing as our systems have become a cascading series of bottlenecks, there will come a point at which either the video card or the CPU will hold the other back.

When this happens, the system is either CPU or video card limited. Diagnosing such situations is not an easy thing to do. To see when a system becomes CPU or video card limited there is a need for testing to

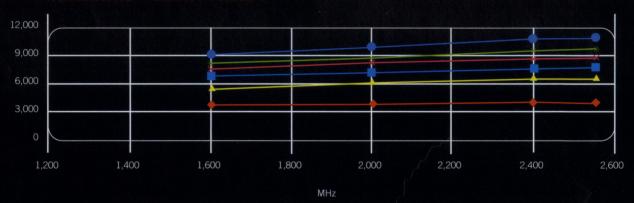
ascertain just where the bottlenecks occur. Of course, system bottlenecks can be due to other factors like motherboard chipsets, but this is head to head, and we have kept the chipset differences to a minimum while pitting CPUs against video cards.

For this purpose we have used eight CPUs, four Athlons and four Pentium 4s, and six video cards, all representative of different chipsets. The Athlon tests have been undertaken on our KT266E based ASUS A7V266E testbench, while the Pentium 4 tests were conducted on our new ABIT BD7II-RAID i845E based testbench. The video chipsets tested are GeForce2 GTS, GeForce4 MX460, RADEON

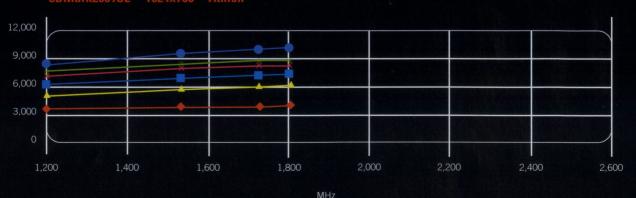
8500, GeForce3, GeForce4 Ti 4200 and GeForce4 Ti4600, encompassing the most popular families on the video card market.

We tested in 3DMark2001SE and Serious Sam SE, both of which showed similar trends. We have included graphs of the 3DMark2001SE results, done in a slightly different style to the usual in order to incorporate the sheer number of benchmark results in a meaningful way. To accurately represent results between the different CPUs the graphs are based upon the speed of the CPU in MHz. And as the opinions of AMD and Intel differ on the relevance of MHz (and also because this isn't another Intel versus AMD

3DMark2001SE - 1024x768 - Pentium 4



3DMark2001SE - 1024x768 - Athlon



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030: ATOMIC HEAD TO HEAD

showdown), the Athlon and Pentium 4 results are plotted on different graphs.

In a situation where a video card is scaling well with the CPU the 3DMark score should increase as CPU speed increases, however as a video card reaches its peak performance the line will flatten out. The scalability is also resolution dependent.

A CPU pumps the same number of polygons to the video card regardless of resolution, however increased resolution means more pixels for the video card to output to the screen, so the higher the screen resolution, the sooner the card will slam into the performance wall.

We have shown results for the 'standard' 3DMark2001SE Pro resolution of 1,024x768 as well as high-resolution 1600x1200 results.

The results show that the vast majority of cards are still scaling beautifully at 1024x768. With the exception of the now long in the tooth GeForce2 GTS, which delivers paltry differences between CPUs, all cards

are showing increasing performance with CPU speed, with no CPU limitation in sight. The performance gaps between cards also stay consistent as speed increases.

It is at the high resolution of 1600x1200 that variations in performance become apparent. Yet again the GeForce2 GTS shows its lack of scaling, but we can now add both the GeForce3 and the GeForce4 MX460 to the list of cards that have hit their limitations. The GeForce4 Ti cards and the RADEON 8500 are still scaling well.

It is interesting to note that the difference in benchmark results as CPU speeds increase is not particularly incredible. While the jump is in the order of one or two thousand 3DMarks at 1024x768, at 1600x1200 the difference is much lower, sitting well into the sub-1000 range.

The results also provide a good matrix for choosing your next gaming hardware upgrade.

It would be insane for owners of a

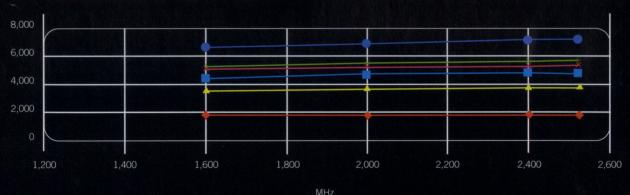
GeForce2 or below to jump to the latest 2.53GHz CPU and expect a huge jump in gaming performance. Instead it may be better to choose a comfortable medium of a small CPU upgrade accompanied by a reasonable video card chipset leap.

It also helps to give an inkling of just how well the current generation of video cards will scale as CPU speeds continue their increase.

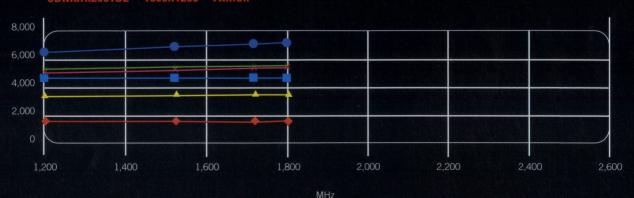
At present, the two chipsets that show consistently good performance without breaking the bank are the RADEON 8500 and the GeForce4 Ti4200, and these graphs show that they are both keeping up with modern CPUs, even at high resolutions.

When it comes to a direct question of whether CPU or video card upgrades are a better option, the answer is yes. What path is right for you is much more dependent upon your current setup and where on the performance curve you want to end up. We have provided the means, now you can see where your system will sit.

3DMark2001SE - 1600x1200 - Pentium 4



3DMark2001SF - 1600x1200 - Athlon



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The future of flight sims

Military flight sims have always been on the cutting edge of Maximum Power Computing. Bennett Ring looks at how far they've progressed over the last two generations.







ABOVE: A view of Bennett from the OFT's pilot monitoring camera.

The reasons the RAAF uses flight simulators are blindingly obvious. First and foremost is the cost saving: when you consider it costs approximately \$12,000 per hour to fly the real F/A-18 Hornet, it's sy to imagine the massive savings made en a large part of pilot training occurs in simulator. It also places less strain on the real aircraft airframes, meaning the RAAF doesn't need to replace its jets as soon. Then there is the safety factor: a simulated ground attack run is much less likely to wipe out your trainee pilots than a real life close encounter with the ground. And finally, the ability to simulate emergency situations is something that simply can't be done in the real aircraft. For example, it's quite dangerous to shut down and restart an engine in the real Hawk jet aircraft in flight, but this can be done at the flick of a switch in the simulator.

While the actual running costs of a simulator are minimal when compared to a real aircraft, the purchase price certainly isn't. For a decent military-spec simulator, expect to pay more for the simulator than the actual aircraft.

F/A-18 OFT

The first unit we had the chance to put through its paces was the F/A-18 OFT, or Operational Flight Trainer, which was installed by the Sperry Corporation in 1986. It might have been cutting edge back then, but by today's standards its hardware is definitely ageing. Hence, an upgrade program will see the computers that drive the simulation upgraded to current technology over the next couple of years. Surprisingly, the original mainframes still do the job extremely well, regardless of their ageing hardware.

The main part of the unit is a 100% faithfully recreated F/A-18 cockpit, and when the RAAF says 100% accurate, you can be sure it means it. Judging by the look we had at the real cockpit and that of the sim, we'd have to agree that the sim cockpit replicates that of the real Hornet perfectly. This includes the MFDs (Multi Function Displays), but unfortunately the ejection mechanism isn't included for an obvious reason - cleaning pilot paddies off the sim room ceiling isn't in the cleaner's job description. Most of the components within the simulator are from the real aircraft, although it also uses custom built replicas for certain controls.

Unfortunately we weren't able to test out the radar system, as this is highly classified material, and the RAAF Military Police would have to kill us if we'd seen it. But according to the RAAF, the air-to-air



ABOVE: The TWSTS's giant wraparound screen when not in use.



ABOVE: The TWSTS remote station allows the pilot to configure his mission.



ABOVE: The OFT in all its glory. The white boxes contain three CRT monitors in a columnated configuration.





ABOVE: The real deal - a Hornet at rest.

methodology of the radar is totally faithful to the original, and includes the ability for the sim operator to change the radar cross section of different bogies as well as to simulate the effects of ECM. Speaking of sim operators, both of the simulators we saw were highly complex pieces of machinery. Therefore there is a need for a single simulation operator to man a special station, from which every aspect of the simulation is controlled. In the F/A-18 OFT, a closed circuit camera system shows the operator a view from the cockpit of the pilot's face, as you can see from our editorial shots.

Ground attack isn't modelled quite as precisely as the air-to-air radar, as it doesn't simulate the effect of ground clutter (the distortion caused by radar signals bouncing off terrain).

To provide motion queuing, air bladders are installed in both the seat and the pilot's harness. As the sim accelerates, these are inflated to give the pilot the impression that he is being pulled back into the seat. Likewise with rolls, as each side of the seat inflates or deflates to indicate the direction of the roll.

The visuals, especially when compared with today's current PC flight sims such as

IL2 Sturmovik, are very basic. A maximum of five colours and sixteen textures can be displayed, at an average framerate of thirty frames per second. Three CRT monitors are set up using a columnated system, which means they bounce the display off mirrors onto three merged screens. This gives the display depth of field, and a viewing area of 135 degrees lateral, 35 degrees vertical. Due to the use of this type of display, a fully working HUD (Heads Up Display) from the real aircraft is used in the sim.

The sound system in use on the OFT also fully replicates the wide range of

F/A-18 OFT

3 x CRT monitors in columnated configuration (FOV = 135 degrees lateral, 35 degrees vertical)

- Gould 32/8780 @ 13MHz mainframe
- Gould 32/9750 @ 13MHz mainframe
- Reflective memory system
- 900MB HD space
- 1 x PowerPC

Hawk TWSTS

- 3 x CRT projectors @ 1280 x 1024 resolution (FOV = 180 degrees lateral, 50 degrees vertical)
- SGI Onyx2 visualisation system
- SGI Digiblend
- 2 x SGI Octane workstations
- 4 x SGI 02 workstations
- 1 x 200MHz PC
- Alpha workstation



ABOVE: The OFT's operator station.



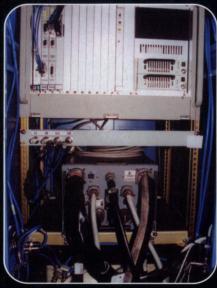
ABOVE: The Hawk jet trainer.



ABOVE: The TWSTS's Four SGI O2s



ABOVE: Gould mainframes power the OFT



ABOVE: An OFT PowerPC and F/A-18 flight computer.



ABOVE: Ph34r the massive SGI Onyx2.

beeps and tones heard in the real aircraft. Everybody's favourite nag, Bitching Betty, is also included, as we heard when Ben almost piled into the ground while making a 500 knot run at an altitude of 100 feet. Speaking of which, it was quite amusing to see the instructors freaking out whenever any of the *Atomic* staff pulled off dangerous manoeuvres – real pilots must fly the simulator within the same safety constraints as the real aircraft to discourage dangerous habits.

Considering that the hardware driving the F/A-18 OFT is 16 years old, we weren't expecting to see any Silicon Graphics or Alpha workstations doing the work behind the scenes. Instead the sim is powered by two massive mainframes located in a specially cooled room next to the OFT area. The first of the mainframes is a Gould 32/8780, while the second is a Gould 32/9750, both of which run at the zippy speed of 13MHz. No. we're not joking. These are linked by reflective memory, meaning that each mainframe's dedicated memory is updated continuously to contain the same values as the other mainframe. 900MB of hard drive space is provided courtesy of three hard drives which, back in 1986, was an absolutely massive amount. To accurately model the F/A-18 avionics systems, a couple of real Hornet flight computers are used.

The venerable FORTRAN language is

BAe Hawk 100 TWSTS

While the OFT uses very dated hardware, the same cannot be said of the BAe Hawk Simulator, which is known as the Tactical Weapon System Training System, or TWSTS for short. The Hawk is the RAAF's new jet aircraft trainer, used as an intermediary training platform between the PC-9 and the F/A-18. The TWSTS is a mere 18 months old, which is reflected in the high end Silicon Graphics hardware that powers the simulator.

A single seat Hawk cockpit is fully replicated, including the four 640 x 480 LCDs which are used to display the aircraft systems. Instead of a fully enclosed cockpit with screens at the front, as is the case with the F/A-18 OFT, a massive curved screen encompasses the cockpit replica. Three giant CRT projectors fill this screen, giving the user a 180-degree lateral, 50degree vertical field of view. Each of these projects a highly detailed landscape based on a satellite topographic terrain database. at a resolution of 1280 x 1024 and an average of 30 frames per second, although we did notice the occasional bout of chugging. We were guite surprised to notice this slowdown, as the simulator only uses a maximum of 50% of its processing power, which was an RAAF requirement when the sim was being built.

The Hawk sim has a massive increase in visual quality over the F/A-18 OFT, and

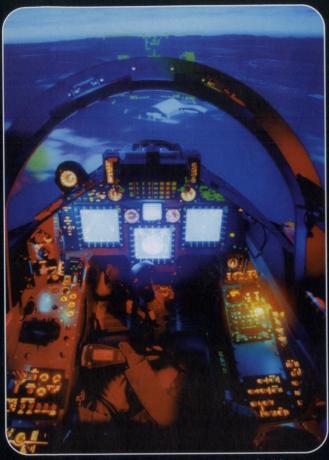
...the installation of another PowerPC should take care of the rest of the simulation's systems, allowing the mainframes to retire...

used for most of the simulation's code, as well as Gould assembler, and the entire program weighs in at approximately 1.000.000 lines.

To update some of this ageing hardware, a PowerPC was installed to take care of the navigation and IFF (Identify Friend or Foe) systems, as well as handling the sound systems. According to the sim operators, the installation of another PowerPC should take care of the rest of the simulation's systems, allowing the mainframes to retire into the land of obsolescence where they so rightly belong.

While the OFT seems archaic, it does what it needs to do, which is teaching graduate pilots how to use the F/A-18's avionics. By the time pilots reach the OFT, they've already learnt how to fly a jet aircraft. As a sign of just how faithfully the OFT recreates the F/A-18's flight model, it is used extensively by the Roulettes for aerobatic training.

thus creates an immeasurably more immersive simulation. This is a good thing, as the Hawk sim is more about teaching the pilot how to fly a fast jet, whereas the F/A-18 OFT focuses on that aircraft's systems. In fact, it's so immersive that if you stand in line with the middle of the screen beside the cockpit as the plane banks it's not unusual to fall over. Pilots aren't allowed to fly the real Hawk less than two hours after flying the simulator because of the disorientation that this immersion can cause. Due to the use of this type of display, the aircraft's HUD is projected onto the screens, instead of using a real life HUD on the cockpit frame. The simulator is controlled via an operator's station, which uses three different touch screens. One of these shows a digital replica of every switch and control panel in the cockpit, another displays the landscape graphics, while the third is used to set up each mission.



ABOVE: The Hawk's glass cockpit during a mission is a hive of activity.



ABOVE: The operator's station controls all aspects of the mission.



ABOVE: Movement is conveyed strongly thanks to the wrap-around screen.

Considering just how much more detailed and immersive the visuals are, it's no surprise to see that this simulator is powered by a range of different Silicon Graphics Inc machines. The biggest box is the SGI Onyx2 visualisation system, with its 4 MIPS R10000 CPUs, an 18GB Hard Drive and 2048MB of RAM to provide the visuals for the three projectors. To seamlessly blend the three different projected images from the three CRT projectors, an SGI Onyx Digiblend is used. Two SGI Octane units are used for the Instructor's Station visuals and operating software, while four SGI 02 workstations take care of the flight model and all of the aircraft systems. An Alpha workstation is used to control the aircraft Operational Flight Program (OFP), and this uses a close port of the actual aircraft's software. By doing so, it is a simple task to upgrade the simulator's software at the same time as the real aircraft's software is upgraded. Finally, a 200MHz PC is used to calculate the force feedback effects on the control stick and rudder pedals.

Thanks to the RAAF gods, the *Atomic* crew was allowed to fly both simulators for approximately one hour, and we have to say

that both aircraft are a breeze to control, especially the F/A-18. We practiced a range of manoeuvres, including landings, touch-and-gos, formation flying, gunnery and missile launches. Due to our ineptitude we didn't know how to trim the Hawk, so piloting this aircraft wasn't quite as easy as we expected from a training aircraft, due to the sizeable pressure needed to move the stick when climbing or diving. The flight computers of the Hornet made this jet a much simpler affair to get pointed in the direction we wanted it to go.

So just how do these simulators compare to those found on the PC? As far as visuals are concerned, neither come close to the level of detail found on your latest GeForce4, 2GHz+ beast running any flight sim from the last couple of years. Yes, that includes the SGI powered brute. However, a 21" monitor can't compare with the giant 20-foot wraparound screen used on the Hawk sim. Likewise with the PC's mouse, keyboard and HOTAS controllers, which are a far cry from a fully replicated cockpit. Who needs gorgeous graphics when you've got a fully working glass cockpit? In fact, due to the funky F/A-18 cockpit, we barely noticed just how primitive its graphics were. As for the flight models, based on our limited real world and extensive simulator experience, the military versions didn't appear to be any more advanced than what we've seen in hardcore PC flight sims such as Falcon 4 and IL2 Sturmovik.

However, just because we didn't notice the difference doesn't mean there isn't one: according to the RAAF pilots both simulators are totally faithful to the flight model of the real aircraft. Unfortunately, due to the secrecy of their capabilities, we were unable to test the functionality of the radar and weaponry systems.

A huge thankyou must go out to Flt Lt Christine Bradley, who was our tour for the day, as well as all personnel at BAe and RAAF Williamtown for allowing us to play with some of the RAAF's most advanced toys. After comparing the older F/A-18 simulator with the sparkling new BAe Hawk simulator, it was hard not to be impressed by the quantum leap in computer technology used on military flight sims.

Now all they need is a suit that can replicate G-forces, and the real aircraft could be mothballed, only to be used in times of conflict. . .

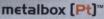
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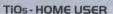
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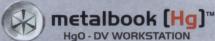
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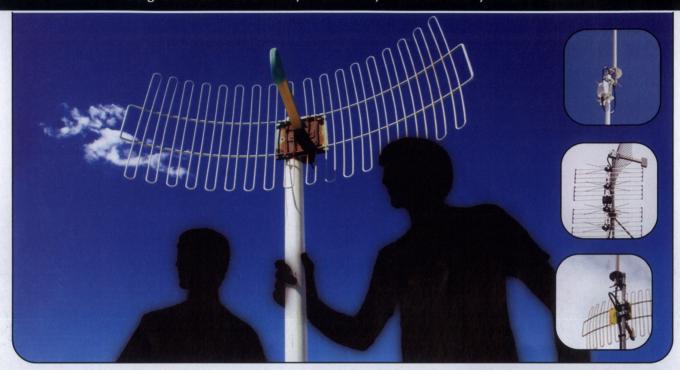
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Taking over the airwaves

Andrew Phillips infiltrates a small but determined group of gamers, file-sharers, and network buffs who are taking their data to the sky – and they want to take you with them. . .



It's like being around just before Napster took off completely and eventually became a cliché; it's the feeling of being 'in' on the next big thing. The next big thing, as many people are claiming, is wireless community networking.

Across Australia dozens of these community networks, or 'meshes', are popping up in major cities and regional areas. Countless other, smaller one-onone connections have also been established. This relatively old technology (circa 1999) with the catchy title 802.11b, currently enables an 11Mb/s data transfer rate across distances up to 15km (25km is not uncommon), provided the dish has a good line-of-sight to the receiver.

If you can't beat 'em, build your own

An important factor in the quick take-up of 802.11b in Australia has been due to our constant lack of cheap and reliable broadband access. But who needs broadband when it's now possible to connect to your city's community mesh network and Own your neighbors at Quake? If low-ping (under 10ms) online gaming isn't your thing, how about high-

speed file sharing, or more importantly, free video and data enabled phone calls? If you live in a large city, chances are that there is a network being established right under your nose. Even country towns such as Bendigo, Mudgee, Leeming, Toowoomba and Albany are already leading the regional push for wireless broadband. This corporationfree, user-created network is what many people envision as the future of communications. In most cases, mesh organizers do not charge a monthly fee, but may charge a small membership fee each year, which goes towards improving the network. Many mesh communities are hopeful each city or town will eventually be linked to each other to create a high-speed, information rich network, similar to - you guessed it the Internet.

However, Melbourne Wireless President Steven Haigh insists Telstra has nothing to worry about:

'I don't think we have much to compete with Telstra. . . sure, we may end up with an excellent quality network, but we're not exactly a huge corporation with plans to take over the world. Hopefully we'll give Telstra some insight

Possible applications

So what's the good of having such a fast network without Internet access? There are many ways of using the network to your advantage: imagine inviting neighbors A and B over for lunch at the same time via video conferencing, or announcing it via the local notice board, already setup as everyone's homepage. Setting up a SHOUTcast sever to act as the community radio station would be a snap, and would also be easily accessible via the local homepage. The more technically-minded users would be able to vote on proposed changes/updates to the network, effectively placing control back into the hands of users, instead of corporations.

It's all about people getting together to share information. Many feel confined by the commercial friendly eyesore the Internet has become, with spam, pop-ups and spyware infecting the user's Internet experience. If the wireless network phenomenon continues to gain momentum, and as more and more cities develop community networks, we may well see a free, Australia-wide wireless network materialize. This would have a huge impact on the current Telstra-centric system we have in place at the moment, and open the door to an unlimited number of possibilities.



ABOVE: Few people know that this dish doubles as a death-ray



ABOVE: Always consult with neighbours before erecting 200ft towers

'. . .data and information wants to be free. I'm trying to find a way to get people in touch with information as easily as possible. There are numerous other groups with similar aims in Australia.' – Steven Haigh

on how people want data services to be.'

When it comes to connecting to other meshes later down the track, Haigh is a little hesitant but still hopeful:

'I can't say this is one of our current aims, as Australia's landscape is not really suited for things like this, but if it were possible, then that's something we'd look at very seriously.

'My personal view is that data and information wants to be free. I'm trying to find a way to get people in touch with information as easily as possible. There are numerous other groups with similar aims in Australia, and as we all aim for similar goals, it would be awesome to interconnect at one stage.'

The ins and outs of 802.11

In 1990 the IEEE 802 Executive Committee created a work group to create standards in wireless local area networking (WLAN). The group called the technology 802.11, which operated under the 2.4GHz radio band - a free, unlicensed frequency in many countries. The group reached transfer speeds of 1-2Mb/s, and later began working on two more extensions to the technology, pushing the 802.11 standard much harder, 802,11b, which reaches speeds of 11Mb/s, runs on the 2.4GHz band. 802.11a, the other protocol later developed by the group, runs on the 5.2GHz band and rattles up speeds of around 54Mb/s. The first wave of

(costly) 802.11a products hit the market only very recently (Autumn-2002).

The benefits of the 802.11a technology are not only its large increases in speed, but, given that the 5GHz radio band is a newly licensed band, there won't be as many applications competing with each other for space. The 2.4GHz spectrum suffers from interference from wireless phones, microwave ovens, and the other major wireless technology, namely Bluetooth.

So why isn't everyone jumping on the 802.11a bandwagon? Apart from the extra cost, 802.11a comes with a few more hurdles: the most significant being that the dishes require more power to communicate as the protocol uses a higher spectrum (5Ghz). Current Australian regulations limit the amount of power transmitted to only 1 watt in the 5GHz band, and therefore 802.11a is quite limited over long distances compared with its 802.11b cousin (4 watt).

There is, however, a new standard on the horizon: 802.11g, which is currently being worked on by the IEEE. By using the common 2.4GHz spectrum, it will deliver speeds of up to 22Mb/s, which is around twice the speed of the common 802.11b standard. This new technology will deliver increased security and be backward compatible with all previous 802.11b chips, so they can be used in conjunction with the many wireless access points already installed.

The Intersil Corporation has already announced it has developed the first network card based on 802.11g, and expects the card to be stores by the third quarter of this year.

Setting up a 802.11b network

While it is possible to set up a network using old Milo cans and Pringle containers, you'll be more successful with conventional network technology - in this case, you'll need to install an 802.11b card to access the network. These particular cards vary in price and quality, but you should be able to buy a decent card for under \$200. Only five years ago you would have been looking at forking out \$20,000 for one of the wireless systems on the market at the time. Choose a dish/antenna with as much power as you can afford. If you are strapped for cash and you're not scared of soldering irons, it is possible to use an old Galaxy/Austar dish to do your dirty work. Once you have the right gear, you should find the connection process as simple as emailing the organizer of the network to ask them where to point your dish, and retrieving your assigned IP. Hell, you could probably walk down to their place and ask - as long as the dish has a good line-of-sight to the other receiver, you should be fine. Trees, hills, and other houses can very easily play havoc with the signal, so you should contact your local Council and ask from





ABOVE: As is Melbourne's. Coverage can only increase in time

Carrier licences

Providing Internet access to the public via wireless may require an expensive carrier licence, depending on how you choose to go about it. At the moment, carrier licences are a touchy subject in the Australian 802.11 community, and hover around a difficult grey area. Paul Slocum from the Australian Communications Authority explains:

'Under the Telecommunications Act 1997, a wireless community network, which operates on a non-commercial basis, does not require a carrier licence. If, however, a community network provides Internet access to its members on a commercial basis then it does require a carrier licence. The determination of what constitutes a commercial offering is determined on a case by case basis.

'The requirement for licencing where commercial services are offered flows from the requirements of the Act and is not simply a matter of ACA policy.'

At present, there are wireless mesh groups in Australia who do offer their members outside Internet access, and have been doing so without problems (now finding an appropriate ISP to connect to is another story).

If you are planning on setting up a mesh with Internet access, make sure you check with the ACA (and your ISP) before going live.

them to be removed. Or not. Once everything is in place, you should have a permanent connection with access to any public server on the network, such as FTP, WWW, IRC, game servers, and so on.

Legal issues

Unsurprisingly, Australia has some fairly tight wireless laws in place, compared to countries such as the USA or Britain. Anyone wishing to connect to the actual Internet though a community mesh is out of luck: most mesh organizers are unable to single-handedly foot the bill for the costly carrier license required to provide Internet access over a distance.

But don't lose hope: at the time of writing, there was a Government inquiry into wireless laws, with an announcement expected soon. Insiders are optimistic the laws regarding carrier licenses will be revised to better suit the emerging wireless industry.

If 802.11 is to be successfully taken up in Australia, its future depends on how the Government will regulate the technology. Steven Haigh from Melbourne Wireless talks about the Government's role in 802.11:

'We're trying to get people online, but I think that the main hurdles we still hit are cost and legality. Once we get the legal aspects out of the way, then I think things will start to sort themselves out.'

Wireless should make some important progress over the next couple of years as

laws governing its use are refined and the technology advances. 802.11 coverage will also be increased greatly:

'I'm aiming for total coverage of main areas [around Melbourne].

'Things will change a lot in the next five years. PCs will get smaller and faster, and wireless is still in its very early stages at the moment.

'There will be a lot of changes in wireless technology, but getting something going now helps us prepare for future advances.'

Additional Links

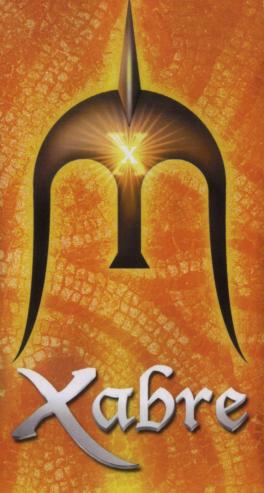
- www.xtreme.com.au/
- www.sydneywireless.com/
- www.wireless.org.au/
- www.itee.uq.edu.au/~mesh/
- www.xtreme.com.au/
- www.australianwireless.org/

[Tech note: 802.11g is spec'd at 22Mb, not at 54Mb, as most people conceive it to be. This is because of more spectrum available in the 5GHz range, 350MHz to be exact, compared with only 66MHz in most countries in the 2.4GHz range.

802.11b currently uses 22MHz to achieve 11Mb (with radio overhead this is closer to 6-8Mb); 802.11g uses 30MHz to achieve 22Mb, which means an overall gain of about 11Mb.

ie. 3x11 = 66Mhz and 33Mbits. 2x22 = 60Mhz and 44Mbits. . .]

Ascending New Visual Heights



Leave competitors in the dust with Xabre's powerful 8X8 graphics capabilities and world domination may soon be yours



Xabre's cutting-edge 8X8 graphics engine is a successful marriage between AGP8X and DirectX8.1 technologies.

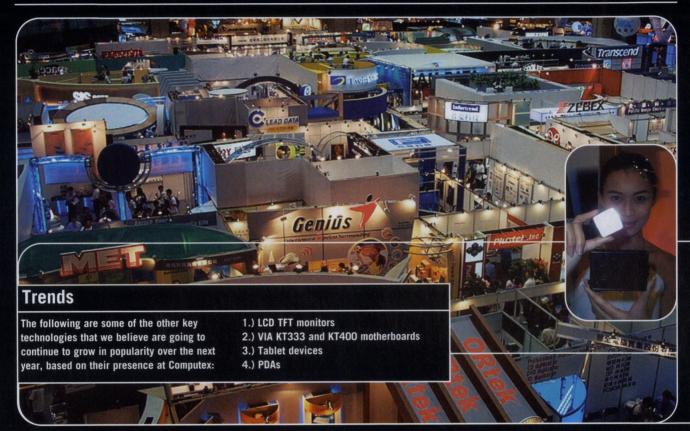
The latest AGP8X interface resolves transmission bottlenecks between existing graphics chips and the North and Southbridge, while Microsoft's DirectX8.1 gives you greater image performance for gaming and 3D graphics emulation.

- 8X8 Full driving Power GPU
 Pixelizer™ Engine
 Frictionless Memory Control™ (FMC)
- Jitter-Free Anti-Aliasing
 Coloredeemer™ Technology
 MotionFixing™ Video processor
- The Xminator™ XP Unified Driver
 CubicLook™ Utility
 Double Scene™ Technology

Hard wearin' — Computex 2002

Bennett Ring represented Atomic at the annual Asian pilgrimage to all that is Silicon.

The year ahead of new tech was on show in all its hardware glory.



ABOVE: A fraction of the 500 or so stands that were in Hall 1 at Computex

Taiwan: the Asian hotspot of skateboarding dogs, scooters and of course, computer hardware. If you're not sure what we mean by the first two comments, check out some of the photos attached to this article. And if you're not sure about the last comment, just read the 'Made in Taiwan' sticker attached to most pieces of hardware and you'll soon get a good idea of just how prolific Taiwan's hardware industry is. Thanks to its abundance of cheap labour, a pro-IT Government and a glut of Engineering graduates, Taiwan has risen to become one of the leading manufacturers of IT hardware in the world.

Once a year Taiwan is home to
Computex: one of the largest annual
hardware expos – the stuff computer
geek's wet dreams are made of. It's run by
CETRA, a Chinese Government trade
organization, with a focus on new IT
products that buyers from around the
world might be interested in purchasing.

It also happens to be absolutely packed wall to wall with the latest and greatest in PC hardware.

After the Neon extravaganza that was E3 in Los Angeles, Computex was much more subdued and business-like, with more of a focus on profit as opposed to fun. That's not to say that there weren't booth babes, it's just that the Computex girls tended not to dress like your average Barbarian crack whore.

While the stands were more low-key than those at E3, the number of attendees proved to be the opposite. Thanks to the organisers allowing plebs from the general public to attend, Computex was chock full of people hoping to scavenge branded pens, blow up hammers and free T-shirts. Thanks to the hordes of newbies, getting from one side of Hall 1, the largest of the conference halls, to the other would often take 30 minutes or more. Oh what fun.

After getting used to the crowds

without going totally postal, we finally managed to start looking at the scrumptious hardware that was on display. Every major manufacturer, be it of video cards, motherboards, chipsets, hard drives or any other component you can think of, had a stand at the show. It's just a pity that there weren't too many innovative products – most of the manufacturers had basically identical products to every other manufacturer. I guess that's what you get when products are all based around a select few chipsets.

If there was one thing that grabbed our attention by the gonads and wouldn't let go, it had to be AMD's new x86-64 processor, the K8, aka the Opteron. But we'll tell you more about that over the page.

Other than this, the most interesting products on display were at the chipset manufacturers' stands, such as ALI, VIA, SiS and NVIDIA. But again, these products weren't really revolutionary, rather, they



ABOVE: The socket 754 interface for AMD's K8

ABOVE: No, this isn't a scooter dealership - it's the Computex carpark

were evolutions of their current chipsets, with a few more features and slightly higher bus speeds tacked on. Every man and his dog displayed a motherboard chipset with USB2 and FireWire support, while integrated BlueTooth seemed almost as prolific. And if higher AGP speeds tweak your dials, 8X support looks to be the standard on every new chipset. But judging by the lack of a performance increase when AGP jumped from 2X to 4X, we're not exactly excited about the move to 8X. Thankfully this standard is going to be backwards compatible with lower AGP speed cards, so you won't need to get a new video card if you happen to purchase an 8X AGP motherboard. While we did see a lot of products that were similar to each other, visiting Computex clearly indicated future trends in PC hardware. Which were. . .

AMD K8 Opteron

AMD's demonstration of its new x86-64 based CPU, known as the K8 or Opteron, was easily the most exciting event at Computex. If you haven't heard of this chip,

here's a little background: instead of ditching the 32-bit x86 architecture entirely to move to a 64-bit architecture, as Intel did with its low selling Itanium, AMD has revamped the existing x86 architecture to support 64-bit computing. This means that the K8 is still compatible with existing 32-bit applications, although from the rumours we heard at Computex the current samples aren't as fast at running 32-bit apps as the current Athlon.

It must be remembered that this CPU isn't due to ship until September, so hopefully a bit of the old optimising wizardry will sort this out.

To support this new CPU, both VIA and AMD are releasing K8 compatible chipsets. VIA's K8 Northbridge is known as the K8HTA, and will be paired up with the BT8235 Soutbridge, which supports four USB2 ports, 8X AGP and FireWire. AMD's K8 Northbridge is the AMD8151, which will be paired up with its new 8111 Southbridge, although we did see a couple of boards using an AMD Northbridge and an ALI Southbridge, due to ALI's use of HyperTransport technology to link its new

Northbridge and Southbridge chips. Speaking of ALI, it will also be releasing a K8 chipset, using the M1687 Northbridge and M1563 Southbridge. You won't be seeing any AMD/VIA hybrids, as VIA's V-Link technology is not compatible with AMD's HyperTransport.

We discovered a couple of interesting titbits regarding the K8's built-in memory controller: according to most motherboard manufacturers, you should still be able to overclock via the front side bus, which was in doubt due to the built-in memory controller. Slightly worrying is the knowledge you can only run a meagre two banks of memory with the K8, so if you see a K8 motherboard with more than two DIMM slots you know that some of these will be sharing banks.

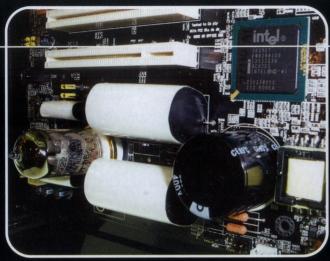
At the moment most motherboard manufacturers only have 800MHz samples of the K8, and benchmarking has been prohibited by AMD. You can expect the K8 to hit shelves around September of this year, with a focus on the workstation and server environments reflecting the high price it's bound to be selling for.



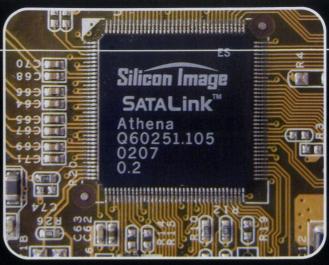
ABOVE: Spot the skateboarding dog - yes, weird indeed



ABOVE: Intel's world famous wall of motherboards



ABOVF: The revolutionary AOpen AX4B-533Tube's audio components



ABOVE: Serial ATA was one of the most prominent new techs on display

Serial ATA

It appears that if your company's new motherboards didn't support Serial ATA, you might as well start making rubber sex toys instead of mobos. While every motherboard manufacturer you can think of had a Serial ATA motherboard on display, only one company, DFI, actually had a real Serial ATA drive hooked up to its motherboard. DFI was using a Fujitsu drive, which was apparently incredibly difficult to get hold of. So while SATA controllers are a dime a dozen, it appears that the actual SATA drives are as rare as. . .

We saw three manufacturers of Serial ATA controllers; Promise (www.promise.com), Silicon Image (www.siimage.com) and Marvel. Surprisingly Promise didn't appear to be the number one Serial ATA provider - instead Silicon Image's controllers looked to be the SATA controllers of choice. While each of these three companies' controllers are all running at a peak of 150MB/s, the average transfer speed is very close to the 150MB/s mark, as opposed to ATA133, which averages closer to 110MB/s. The next generation of SATA controllers will run at 300MB/s, which will leave the IDE interface eating its pixie dust.

For those who don't want to purchase an entirely new motherboard, you'll be glad to hear that there will be a huge range of add-in PCI Serial ATA cards, and their performance promises to be as good as, if not better than, the integrated controllers.

USB₂

There's a new peripheral interface in town, and it's getting ready to blast the others away, both in terms of performance and

pricing. OK, it's not exactly brand new, but the next generation of motherboard chipsets ALL support USB2, with some chipsets supporting a maximum of 10 USB2 ports!

To go with the gamut of new USB2 compatible Southbridges, a wide range of peripherals was on show that made use of the new connection. The vast majority of these were external drives, be it DVD, CD-ROM or CD-R/W, all of which will notice a massive performance increase by the 400Mb/s of bandwidth offered by USB2. Repeat after me: 'Goodbye FireWire, Hello USB2, Goodbye FireWire...'

Vacuum Tube technology

We had to change our boxers after viewing four SMP'd K8s running a 64-bit .Net server, but our spooge containers were emptied vet again when we stumbled upon an AOpen board that looked to be a hybrid of 1960s technology with today's highest of high tech mobos. Some boffin in AOpen's R&D department realised that the best way to get high quality, warmer and fleshier sound out of your motherboard is to use a vacuum tube combined with a couple of high-end audio grade capacitors. According to the AOpen representative who demonstrated the board, you'd need to spend around US\$500 to get an amplifier with similar quality sound output.

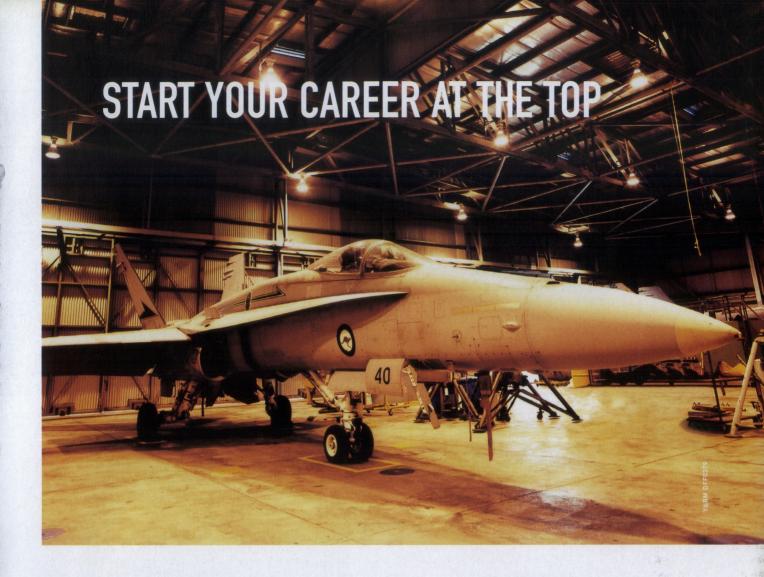
After hearing the motherboard in action, hooked up directly to a pair of audiophile quality speakers WITHOUT the use of an amplifier, we have to agree that the sound quality from this motherboard is up there with that of a high-end hi-fi. An onboard AC'97 sound chip supplies 5.1 channel sound to the pre-amp, and surprisingly doesn't let the amazing

amplifier performance down. The motherboard is the i845E based AX4B-533Tube, and you can expect an Atomic review of this revolutionary motherboard within the next couple of issues.

New Intel chipsets

Approximately one month before Computex. Intel announced four new motherboard chipsets, to be used in conjunction with the new 533MHz FSB Pentium 4 or 400MHz FSB P4-based Celeron. Four variants of this were announced: the i845G with a 533MHz FSB and new Intel integrated graphics; the i845G/L with the same integrated graphics and a 400MHz FSB for use with the new Celeron; the i845E, the intended performance chipset that has a 533MHz FSB but forgoes the integrated graphics; and the i850E, which brings the new 533MHz FSB to users who prefer to pay highly inflated prices for RDRAM. Every motherboard manufacturer you can think of is releasing a motherboard based on these chipsets, most of which also incorporate a Serial ATA controller.

Amongst all of these basically identical motherboards, Gigabyte's i850E board stood head and shoulders above the rest. This is because Gigabyte has managed to pair up the i850E Northbridge with the new all-singing, all-dancing ICH4 Southbridge, something even Intel hasn't managed to do. Which is something Gigabyte is pretty proud of. So if you're looking for the ultimate Pentium 4 motherboard, and managed to nick some RDRAM from your design department's workstations when your manager wasn't looking, the Gigabyte GA-8IHXP is the motherboard to own. 0



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REVIEWS >>>

More RAM than sense

64-bit computing offers many advantages over 32-bit tech, but Bennett Ring discovers the hidden cost of one of its main benefits.



Intel's Itanium processor hasn't been selling too well, in fact some might be tempted to call the launch of Intel's first 64-bit processor a total flop. Yet Intel realised that the launch of Itanium was always going to be a bit of an uphill struggle. You see, it's very hard to ship hardware when there is a limited amount of software to run on said hardware. And yet, like the old chicken and egg dilemma, software won't be developed unless there is hardware that can use it.

So Intel has copped it on the chin with the release of the first Itanium processor, in the hopes that software developers would begin to develop more applications once a widespread 64-bit solution became a reality.

We recently attended a press briefing for the launch of Itanium 2, yet the focus of the meeting wasn't on the new, beefier processor; instead the message Intel seemed to be pushing was that there is now an adequate level of software support for the Enterprise market to seriously start considering the use of 64-bit applications.

The biggest area that Intel perceives as benefiting from the use of its 64-bit solution is the database arena. The Itanium's ability to directly address up to 1Petabyte (1,024 Terabytes) of memory, as opposed to the meagre four Gigabytes of memory that today's current 32-bit processors can directly address, has the potential to give database performance a massive shot in the arm, and is one of the key features that Intel is pushing in regards to the Itanium 2. Instead of having to use relatively sluggish hard drives to store the database information. the entire database can now be stored within the system's directly accessible memory, making searching, reading and writing exponentially faster. But it appears that Intel has forgotten one thing - the exorbitant cost of memory compared to that of hard drives.

Consider this: if you were running a

server with a 150GB database, you would need 300GB of hard drive space, after taking mirroring into consideration. Basing this storage around 7.200RPM SCSI drives such as Seagate's Barracuda 180 68-pin 181GB drive, with one Adaptec 29160 SCSI controller card, the total cost of storage using today's prices will be approximately \$7,200. Compare this to the cost of 150GB of server quality DDR-RAM. If you were to use Kingmax 266MHz ECC DDR-RAM, 150GB is going to cost you approximately \$120,000 that's almost seventeen times as costly as the hard drive based server. You don't even want to consider how much more expensive it would cost to run a full Petabyte of memory when compared to hard drives, if it were physically possible on a single system.

While it's all fine and dandy to promote the performance gains of using memory over hard drives to store your database, as we can see the increased costs are going to be a prohibitive factor for many. Is it really worth paying up to seventeen times as much just so your customers' reports and forms are generated a few seconds faster?

So it looks as if one of the main benefits of using an Intel Itanium 2 leads to costs that will no doubt deter a large portion of the market. However, solid state memory prices are continuing to plummet, so the story might be very different within a couple of years.

Other than this hurdle, Itanium 2 is shaping up to be an impressive processor. Intel showed us many 'projected' benchmarks (which should be taken with a grain of salt until we see real world benchmarks) that place it up to 1.5 times faster than the current Itanium in certain situations, and a whole lot faster than competitors' current 64-bit systems. Perhaps the biggest influences upon this speed boost are the increased amount of onboard cache, which rises to a massive 3MB, and the use of 266MHz

DDR-RAM instead of the SD-RAM paired with the original.

With the release of AMD's Opteron towards the end of this year, the choice of affordable 64-bit server and workstation systems is going to skyrocket, giving established 64-bit manufacturers such as Sun and HP some serious competition. It also means that the trickling down of 64-bit technology to the desktop can't be too far off.

Last month Atomic covered the technology that is driving Matrox's newest GPU, Parhelia. While we're still waiting for our review sample to show up, benchmarks have now been popping up all over the Net, and we're sad to say that it appears NVIDIA, and even ATI, don't have anything to worry about. Without Anti-Aliasing enabled, the Parhelia is getting thoroughly trounced in every benchmark, at every resolution. It appears that its whopping 18GB/s of memory bandwidth isn't providing the performance at high resolutions that we expected. Whether this is due to immature drivers or the unexpectedly low clock speed that the Parhelia has shipped at (with its 220MHz core and 550MHz memory bandwidth on the faster retail version) has not been determined. We're hoping that by the time we receive our review sample some of the kinks in Parhelia's drivers will have been ironed out, giving us a better idea of its maximum performance compared to the thousand and one online reviews that sprung up the day the NDA was lifted, all of which used the immature driver set.

One thing that every Website has raved about is Parhelia's Fragment Anti-Aliasing, claiming that the visual quality surpasses both ATI's and NVIDIA's full scene Anti-Aliasing, with much less of a performance hit. Needless to say, everyone in the Atomic labs is quivering in anticipation of getting our mitts on the Parhelia, and you can be sure we'll be attacking it from angles others didn't have the time or inspiration to do.

Atomic Benchmarks

The way we do the things we do.

Here at Atomic it is our primary intention to give you the final word on the latest in hardware and PC technology. An integral part of determining the performance of a particular piece of hardware is benchmarking, and this is something that we take very seriously in the Atomic Labs.

SYSmark2002

SYSmark is a product of the collaboration between industry group BAPCo (www.bapco.com) and MadOnion.com (www.madonion.com). It is one of the next-generation application benchmarks and is designed to more accurately replicate the day-to-day workload that a system is subjected to. The benchmark focuses on Internet Content Creation and Office Productivity tasks in order to generate a final rating.

SiSoftware Sandra 2002 Professional

Sandra, from SiSoftware (www.sisoftware.co.uk), is a comprehensive benchmark and diagnostics utility. It contains dozens of special module applets that retrieve detailed information about the specifications and settings of a system, by polling each component's built-in firmware or BIOS. Sandra also features

a small suite of synthetic benchmarks for specific components such as CPU, memory, CD-ROM and hard disk. It also features a burn-in wizard for stresstesting overclocked systems.

3DMark2001SE Pro

3DMark2001SE Pro from MadOnion.com is the next progression of the popular benchmark utility. It also uses the MAX-FX engine and heavily emphasises DirectX 8.1 functions, including programmable shaders. The results are not comparable with results from 3DMark2000 Pro.

Serious Sam: SE

Serious Sam: The Second Encounter is used for testing OpenGL performance. For game tests we use the Cooperative demo, which outputs an average framerate trimmed of excessive peaks. It also contains a fillrate test, which outputs fillrates for various texturing methods and is useful for comparisons between video chipsets.

HSF testing

To test HSFs, we use our Athlon XP test bed, which uses an internal temperature diode. SiSoft Sandra 2002 is run in looping burn in mode, with both CPU tests selected for 30 minutes before the load temperature is

recorded. The CPU is then left to idle for 30 minutes before the idle temperature is taken.

Quake 3: Arena AtomicMPC Demo

Quake 3: Arena (Q3A), from id Software, is the very popular first person shooter representing widely used OpenGL gaming technology. Q3A has a built-in benchmarking utility and built-in demos that can test graphics card performance. These demos are fairly simplistic, and are not representative of the worst conditions that the game can offer to a graphics card. So we developed our own AtomicMPC Demo that pushes the hardware as far as possible.

Other benchmarks

Sometimes we need to break down the tests into more specific areas, such as hard disk performance, memory performance or a particular facet of 3D like T&L. For these specific purposes we can draw on a vast number of applications, games and dedicated benchmarks such as CD Speed 99, DisplayMate, Dronez, MDK2, or Adaptec ThreadMark. We also use a Lian Li temperature probe from Anyware (www.anyware.com.au) for tests that involve the measurement of temperatures, such as HD heatsinks.

Atomic testbench specs

Both systems are running Windows XP Professional with DirectX 8.1, as well as the latest official NVIDIA drivers.

- AMD Athlon XP 1800+ system ASUS A7V266-E motherboard (supplied by CASSA: www.cassa.com.au)
- Intel Pentium 4 2GHz ABIT BD7II-RAID motherboard (supplied by ABIT: www.abit.com.tw)

Common components

- Samsung 256MB PC2700 DDR RAM (supplied by CASSA)
- Samsung 256MB PC800 RDRAM (supplied by CASSA)
- Hercules Prophet II GTS 32MB (supplied by Guillemot: http://au.hercules.com)
- 20GB Ultra DMA/100 7,200rpm hard disk drive
- Hercules Prophet II GTS 32MB (Supplied by Guillemot: www.hercules.com)
- Sound Blaster Live! Player (Supplied by Creative Labs Australia: www.creaf.com)
- ASUS 52X CD-ROM (supplied by CASSA)
- Belkin PCI FireWire card (supplied by Belkin: www.belkin.com.au)
- Belkin PCI USB 2.0 card (supplied by Belkin)

Benchmark settings

3DMark2001SE Pro

- 1,024 x 768, 16-bit colour, 16-bit textures, 16-bit Z-buffer, triple frame buffer
- 1,024 x 768, 32-bit colour, 32-bit textures, 24-bit
- Z-buffer, triple frame buffer
 1,600 x 1,200, 16-bit colour, 16-bit textures, 16-bit
- Z-buffer, triple frame buffer
 1,600 x 1,200, 32-bit colour, 32-bit textures, 24-bit
- 1,600 x 1,200, 32-bit colour, 32-bit textures, 24-bit Z-buffer, triple frame buffer

Quake 3: Arena AtomicMPC Demo

All tests use Quake 3 1.27g and our custom Q3A demo recorded by the *Atomic* staff

- CPU testing: 320 x 240, maximum geometry detail, minimum graphics settings, high sound quality
- Graphics cards: Low quality =1,024 x 768, normal quality graphics settings, sound disabled
- Medium = 1,280 x 1,024, maximum graphics settings, with all game sound disabled
- High = 1,600 x 1,200, maximum graphics settings, sound disabled



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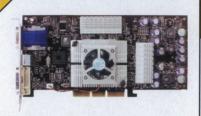
Of course you do! First is important. It is distinctive. First changes everything that follows. Do you remember your second kiss or the producer of the second vacuum cleaner? Well? thought so.

EIZO have brought many "firsts" to the monitor market in the area of technical design and innovation. For example, in 1998 EIZO were the first manufacturer to release 18" LCD's and today most major finance houses utilise them. Now EIZO have released not 1 but 3 firsts.

- 1. Eizo was the first to produce an 18" LCD monitor with a bezel under 20mm wide. Check out the new 18" thin bezel L685 shown above. 2. The L771 was the first 19.6", 1600x1200 resolution LCD. 3. The L461 was the first new generation 16", 1280x1024 LCD monitor.

Framerate

Framerate features the latest in CPUs and video cards, benchmarked and compared. Each month we will add to the list, so when it comes to you choosing your next upgrade you have all the info you need, right here.



ABIT Siluro GeForce4 Ti4600

Specifications: NVIDIA GeForce4 Ti4600; 128MB DDR RAM; TV Out; D-Sub; DVI.

Core speed: 300MHz Memory speed: 650MHz

Website: ABIT www.abit.com.tw Supplier: Synnex www.synnex.com.au

Price: \$699



Leadtek Winfast A250-TD

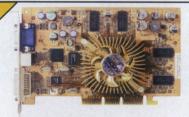
Specifications: NVIDIA GeForce4 Ti4400; 128MB DDR RAM; TV Out; D-Sub.

Core speed: 275MHz Memory speed: 550MHz

Website: Leadtek www.leadtek.com

Supplier: BCN Technology www.bcntech.com.au

Price: \$759



Prolink Pixelview GeForce4 Ti4200 128MB

Specifications: NVIDIA GeForce4 Ti4200; 128MB DDR RAM; TV Out; D-Sub.

Core speed: 250MHz Memory speed: 444MHz

Website: Prolink www.prolink.com.tw Supplier: Checksun www.checksun.com.au

Price: \$499



Gainward GeForce4 PowerPack! Ultra/650TV Golden Sample

Specifications: NVIDIA GeForce4 Ti4200; 128MB DDR RAM; TV Out; D-Sub.

Core speed: 250MHz Memory speed: 444MHz Website: Gainward www.gainward.com.tw Supplier: PC Range www.pcrange.biz

Price: \$399



VisionTek Xstacy GeForce4 Ti4400

Specifications: NVIDIA GeForce4 Ti4400; 128MB DDR RAM; TV Out; D-Sub.

Core speed: 275MHz Memory speed: 550MHz

Website: VisionTek www.visiontek.com
Supplier: Innovision www.innovision.com.au

Price: \$749



3D Prophet ALL-IN-WONDER 7500

Specifications: ATI RADEON 7500; 64MB DDR RAM; Stereo TV Tuner; video editing studio.

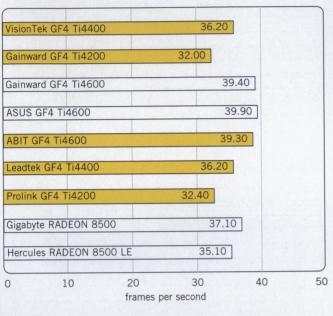
Core speed: 260MHz Memory speed: 360MHz

Website: Hercules au.Hercules.com
Supplier: Hercules au.Hercules.com

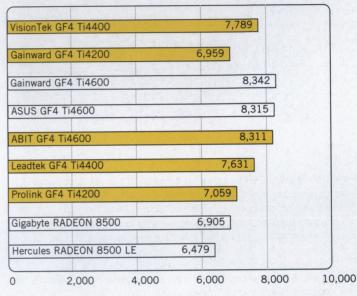
Price: \$460

Pentium 4 2.4B GHz Specifications: 0.13-micron process; 533MHz FSB; 8KB L1 Cache; 512KB L2 Cache. Speed: 2.4GHz Website: www.intel.com Pentium 4 2.53GHz Specifications: 0.13-micron process; 533MHz FSB; 8KB L1 Cache; 512KB L2 Cache. Speed: 2.53GHz Website: www.intel.com

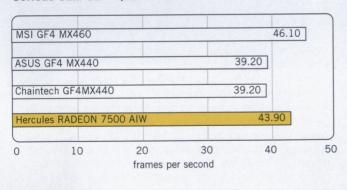
Serious Sam SE - 1,280 x 1,024



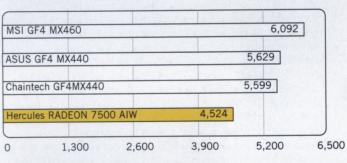
3DMark2001 - 1,280 x 1,024



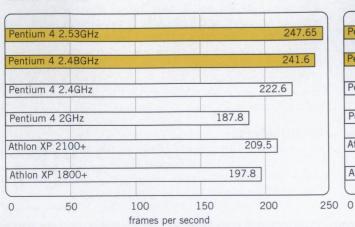
Serious Sam SE - 1,024 x 768



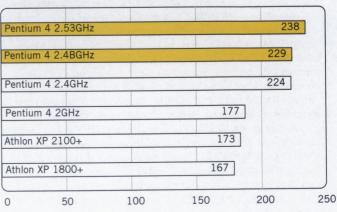
3DMark2001 SE - 1,024 x 768



Quake 3: Arena

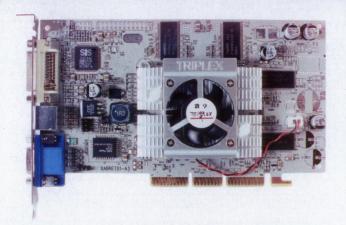


SYSmark2002



Triplex Xabre400

John Gillooly checks out Triplex's sweet little SiS-ter.



The GeForce2 MX stands as probably the most successful 3D chipset of recent years, something that NVIDIA has been unable to replicate with the GeForce2 MX Ultra, oops . . . I mean the GeForce4 MX series. These cards are speedy enough, but they lack the increasingly important DirectX 8 compliance. In fact, there has been no real DirectX 8 compliance in the budget card range – until now. This compliance has come from the most unlikely of corners: former 'crappy mobo chipset' maker, SiS.

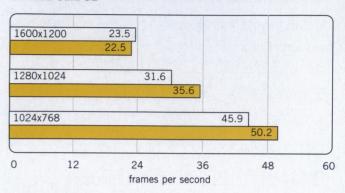
SiS has evolved significantly over the past year: it's motherboard chipsets have rapidly achieved respectability, and its video chipsets are following suit. The SiS315 chipset was decent quality, performing just below the level of the GeForce2 MX. With the next generation Xabre series of cards, SiS is now making people realise that it is a contender in the 3D world. Xabre features hardware Pixel shaders (unlike the GeForce4 MX chipset) and uses optimised CPU routines for vertex shading (like the GeForce4 MX chipset). The core of the performance level Xabre400 runs at 250MHz, with 128-bit DDR RAM running at an effective 500MHz.

What better way to debut a new chipset than with the introduction to the Australian market of a new video card manufacturer? Triplex is a Taiwan based company on the rise to video card stardom thanks to its natty silver PCBs. Production of these cards is not just a case of some poor sod having to spray paint each unit on its way out the factory door, but rather Triplex has developed a process for incorporating silver coloured metal into the PCB itself. This is supposed to help cooling, but the main advantage is that it looks so damn cool.

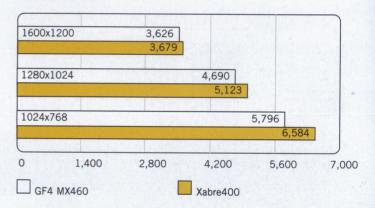
One 'feature' of early models of the Triplex Xabre400 and SiS Xabre400 reference cards was a strange clicking that came from one of the myriad components when the card was under load. It's slightly freaky when your video card is sounding like it is about to undergo some sort of nasty metamorphosis into a lump of useless silicon. Thankfully, Triplex seems to have done some hasty redesigning and all is quiet on the clicking front.

We tested the Xabre400 using 3DMark2001SE and Serious Sam: SE and compared the results to an MSI GeForce4 MX460. In 3DMark2001SE the Xabre performed admirably, staying well ahead of the X460 card at all resolutions. This performance gap peaks at 14% at 1024x768 and drops to only two percent at 1600x1200. When you consider that the

Serious Sam SF



3DMark2001SE



MX460 has less features and costs \$50 more, then the gap is very interesting indeed.

In the Serious Sam tests, however, the Xabre shows the almost universal problem faced by a new chipset: compatibility issues. We ended up using an older driver for the Serious Sam benchmarks due to the fact that it refused to run under the newest SiS reference drivers. Using the older drivers, the Xabre still managed to stay 9% ahead of the MX460 at 1024x768, dropping to fractionally slower performance at 1600x1200.

For the price the Triplex Xabre400 is the best performer you can get, with a featureset that is attractive indeed. The major problem is that the Xabre chipset is still at the mercy of the SiS driver team. NVIDIA's budget range may be slower and lack features, but thanks to the popularity of the GeForce range, and the maturity of the Detonator Unified Drivers you are pretty much guaranteed that your games will work first time out on the cards.

Xabre will certainly have the competition rattled, but it is still very much a baby in the big bad world of 3D graphics, and teething problems are going to be inevitable.

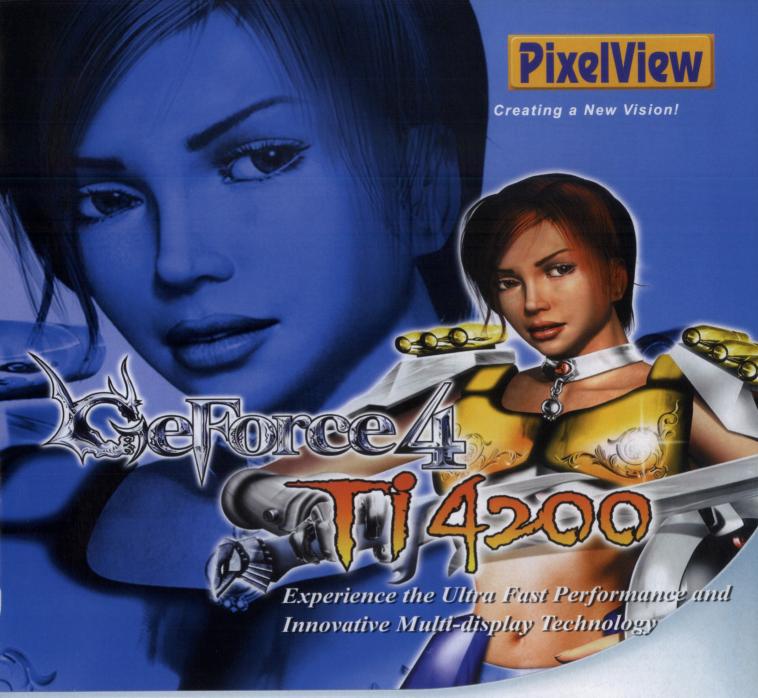
SPECIFICATIONS

SiS Xabre400 GPU; 64MB 128-bit DDR RAM; AGP 2x/4x/8x support; D-Sub, DVI and S-Video TV-Outputs.

Website: Triplex www.triplex.com.tw

Supplier: AusPCMarket www.auspcmarket.com.au Phone: AusPCMarket (02) 9817 2899 Price: \$199.95

8/10















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PC Tachometer



Since the boom of case modding over the last

year or two, it's
become much
harder to find an
original mod
accessory to out1337 all of your
mates' furry, fluffy,
painted, neon-laden
cases. Due to the
similarities between PC
case modding and hot
rodding, it was only a matter of

time before we started seeing hot

rod products, other than the ubiquitous neon light, being used on the PC. And what better way to show off the oomph of your machine than a tachometer?

This is exactly what the PC tachometer is: an automotive tachometer that has been modified to work with your PC. It uses a serial connection to hook up to any of your comports, and also has a molex connector to supply the power. Installation was a simple affair: after plugging in both the serial and molex connector, the driver software was installed all in about two minutes. If you're the type of gamer who likes to do it in the dark (play games that is), you'll

appreciate the backlit display, although the globe within does make the tacho quite warm after a few minutes of use.

We fired up SiSoft Sandra's CPU benchmark to max out the tachometer, but unfortunately the unit didn't work with this program. However, it worked perfectly with every other application that we threw at it.

A small complaint about the device is that the maximum speed on the dial is 8,000RPMs, which signifies 100% CPU load. It would have been nice to have the top speed as 10,000RPM, but you soon get used to interpreting the displayed speed into a CPU load percentage.

We're not denying that the PC Tachometer is nothing more than a gimmick, and a fairly expensive one at that, but we also can't deny the fact that we fell in love with it the first time we saw it max out during a demo in 3DMark2001.

Put simply, there is an absolutely untouchable coolness about this gizmo that makes it a must have for any serious case modder.

SPECIFICATIONS

Automotive tachometer, serial connection for software and molex connector for power.

Website: Xoxide www.xoxide.com

Supplier: PC Case Gear www.pccasegear.com

Phone: PC Case Gear Price: \$119

8.5/10

ABIT Media XP



In the past two issues we have had the joy of testing the motherboards that currently comprise ABIT's MAX series. These boards, the AT7 and IT7, lack those annoying PS2, serial

and parallel ports that clutter up the rear of most cases, and add six channel onboard sound with optical out, USB 2.0, IEEE1394, onboard LAN and four channel ATA133 RAID, among other things. There are other MAX boards on the way, adding support for technologies such as Serial ATA, and ABIT remains committed to the strategy of legacy free mobos.

In order to expand the functionality of the MAX boards, ABIT has launched the Media XP expansion bay device. This sucker hooks onto various connectors on the MAX boards, sits in a spare 5.25in expansion bay, and adds two USB 2.0, one IEEE1394, speaker, headphone and optical SPDIF ports for easy access alongside readers for SD, Memory Stick and Compact Flash cards.

Similar devices have been available for a while from other motherboard manufacturers, however we have seen none that match the functionality of the Media XP. The technology behind

such devices is simple: they connect via headers into USB (and in this case IEEE1394) channels on the motherboard.

The front panel for the Media XP is beige, and is designed so it will jut out of the front of the case by 1.5mm. For those of us who have non-beige cases, the design may be slightly tricky to repaint, but the faceplate does come off easily so you can spray away without damaging the delicate internals.

There will be few people who really need all three of the onboard readers, but the choice of SD, Memory Stick and Compact Flash means that anyone who uses the current generation of memory cards should find at least one of these invaluable; the inclusion of the USB 2.0 and IEEE1394 ports on the board is a bonus for anyone who is sick of reaching behind the case to plug and unplug their devices.

For the average overclocker though, the Media XP is pure luxury. The people that will get the most benefits from this device are those who are active users of digital cameras, MP3 players and other consumer electronics gismos.

This is an optional extra for MAX owners, but if the functionality is required then it's is a very nice addition indeed.

SPECIFICATIONS

USB 2.0, IEEE1394; optical SPDIF; SD, Memory Stick and Compact Flash readers; ABIT MAX motherboard needed.

Website: ABIT www.abit.com.tw Supplier: Synnex www.synnex.com.au Phone: Synnex 1300 880 038 Price: NA



WinTasks 4 Professional



WinTasks is what Windows Task Manager should have been: a centralised interface giving granular control over the processes running on your system.

The main window of WinTasks displays all processes currently running, and for each process,

WinTasks displays its name, whether it is critical to the functioning of Windows and the location of the executable responsible for spawning it; as well as process priority, threads per process, percentage of CPU and memory used, and date and time each process was started. Essentially a 'pretty' presentation of information available via Task Manager on NT-based operating systems. However, not all categories of information are available on all platforms – what's available is dependent on your version of Windows.

WinTasks has several sub-windows with different functions. An 'Autostart' sub-window takes information from registry and displays all executable files set to run on boot. It then allows you to add, remove, enable and disable different applications from this list. Although possible to do via RegEdit, WinTasks 4 simplifies it greatly.

The 'Windows' sub-window displays all windows owned by a particular process and their visibility. While you may see only one window on the desktop for the msmsgs.exe (Windows Messenger)

process, checking the 'Windows' sub-window reveals msmgs.exe actually owns 10 windows, one of which actually visible. If you feel the need, you may toggle each window between visible and invisible, with some interesting results. A 'Modules' sub-window displays all DLL files used by a process, while a 'Statistics' sub-window displays CPU and memory use for your system over a time scale between one minute and 24 hours. If your OS is NT-based you'll be able to access memory and CPU usage statistics on a per process basis.

The 'Scripting' sub-window allows you to write custom scripts to trigger events based on the condition of a process. For example, you could write a script that stopped a process if it used more than 60% of CPU, 50% of memory and had the string 'Internet Exp' in its window title. This would terminate Internet Explorer every time it exceeded the specified values. Lastly we have the 'Logging' sub-window that displays a record of which processes were run, what executable ran them, and the date and time they were spawned.

WinTasks 4 Professional is a useful but expensive tool for anyone running a Win9x-based operating system as it gives you more control over your OS than the End Task dialogue.

SPECIFICATIONS

Process autostart list; Module DLL listing; Scripting capabilities; Statistics and Logging features.

Website: Liutilitis www.liutilitis.com Supplier: Liutilitis www.liutilitis.com

Price: Boxed cost: \$US57,Download cost: \$US47

6.5/10

Juzt-Reboot PCI-NT



If you've ever administrated systems accessible by multiple users, you're sure to know the time and troubles inherent in keeping them up and running. Entire systems will be frequently trashed, creating hours of work. Juzt-Reboot claims to protect you from all this. Install the Juzt-Reboot PCI card and forget about the system as Juzt-Reboot restores it to pristine condition on each restart.

Juzt-Reboot works by creating a partition at the end of the hard drive where it stores information about your system's configuration. At each boot, you choose either 'user' or 'supervisor' mode. In the password protected supervisor mode, Juzt-Reboot allows you to make changes to the computer that will persist after restarting. In user mode, the state of the C: drive is compared to Juzt-Reboot's recorded state and if changes are detected, the original configuration is restored.

To test Juzt-Reboot's claims, we deleted a bunch of files from the Windows directory. Thirty seconds later we rebooted the system only to find it stuck in a perpetual loop. It would get as far as detecting the boot device and then reset itself. Not a good sign.

On second attempt we discovered the first boot made to 'user' mode boots you into supervisor mode, which explains why we'd managed to kill the system originally. However, subsequent boots into user mode work correctly. After double-checking which mode we were in, we deleted more files and restarted. Juzt-Reboot detected changes and restored the missing files. It also managed to do the same when we killed power in the middle of multiple file deletions. Satisfied, it was time to test it with some evil viruses. We installed an assortment on the system, much to the horror of our Sys Admin, however Juzt-Reboot lived up to its claims once again by restoring the system. Lastly, we tested Juzt-Reboot's 'protection against format' claim. We booted with an XP CD and selected 'quick format NTFS'. After reboot, we were presented with the message 'NTLDR missing'. We'd killed the system.

Juzt-Reboot is an ideal product for people who have multiple systems or multiple users as it will protect your machines from viruses, file deletions and other mishaps that tend to occur in these situations. Keep in mind however that Juzt-Reboot won't protect you from everything. Trashing a system with Juzt-Reboot installed is still possible, just harder.

SPECIFICATIONS

105mm x 35mm. Instant Recovery Mode supports Windows OSes. Backup Recovery Mode supports x86 compatible OSes.

Website: www.juzt-reboot.com

Supplier: Ado Electronic www.ado.com.au Phone: Ado (02) 9417 5233 Price: \$149 7/10

Sony PEG-NR70V CLIE

Like every product manufactured by Sony, the latest version of the CLIE is as much a fashion accessory as it is a PDA. It also happens to cram in more features than any other PDA on the market, with a couple of glaring exceptions.

The most obvious feature of this CLIE is the 320 x 480 backlit colour TFT, second only to the 640 x 480 PC-Ephone we tested a couple of months ago. This mammoth screen obviously chews through the battery life, giving a meagre four hours of constant use before needing to recharge. Lower that to two hours if you use the built-in MP3 player with the screen on and backlit.

Complementing the large screen is a built-in rotatable camera, with a maximum resolution of 100,000 pixels. Images

captured by the camera appear crisp and clear on the CLIE, but the same can't be said when they're viewed on a desktop. Watching short movies is also possible, although they appear very pixellated and at a low frame rate.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of this unit is the powerful Dragonball Super VZ 66MHz processor – twice the

speed of any other Palm OS-based PDA currently on the market – supported by 16MB of RAM and 8MB of Flash memory. Unfortunately the small amount of memory isn't going to last long once you start making use of the unit's multimedia capabilities, so you're going to need to use the Memory Stick port (add \$245 to the price for a 128MB Memory Stick). The multimedia capabilities are worth it: the MP3 player offered exceptionally clear audio at high volumes, which we expected due to Sony's audio pedigree.

In terms of applications, the CLIE has the standard range of Palm OS apps, and for novelty you can use the unit as a remote control for your home TV/hi-fi. The couple of omissions we mentioned earlier are a voice recorder, and a built in mobile phone unit. We have to mention the woeful PC software included with the CLIE, which was a major pain to both install and use.

While this is one of the most feature rich PDAs available, it pays for it by also being one of the largest Palm OS PDAs, with a low battery life and high price. But if you value style over substance, these concerns will be a most point.

SPECIFICATIONS

Weight: 200 grams; size: 70mm x 14mm x 137mm (or 255mm extended).

Website: Sony www.sony.com.au Supplier: Sony www.sony.com.au Phone: Sony 1800 017 669 Price: \$1,349 7/10

Jaton SoundPlus 5.1



particularly a set of this standard. Designed more for a home entertainment center, or home theater with DVD player or Dolby receiver, the Jaton SoundPlus 5.1 speakers aren't aimed at the PC user market. After all, 300 watts total power is probably overkill for PC gaming. But isn't that what *Atomic* is all about? These speakers give you extreme sound – guaranteed to have your neighbours never talk to you again.

The satellite speakers output 20 watts RMS at 8 ohms and the subwoofer outputs 50 watts RMS at 8 ohms. The satellites have a signal to noise ratio of up to 86dB and the subwoofer up to 96dB. Both the 8" subwoofer and the 3" satellites are solidly constructed, with built in overheat protection and magnetic shielding.

8-gauge wire is supplied to connect it all together, which basically allows a better signal transfer than standard speaker wire. A G9 (DIN) cable is also supplied, but you will need a few adaptors to connect the speakers to a 5.1 sound card.

As well as your PC, these speakers can be directly connected to a DVD player/decoder with 5.1 outputs for some truly awesome home cinema sound. When we fired up a little DVD movie some of you may have heard of called *The Matrix*, the sound quality was seriously impressive: a deep thumping bass, crystal clear high tones even at high volumes, and barely a trace of audible distortion. A few rounds of Medal of Honor in surround sound mode was equally impressive in terms of overall sound quality.

For surround sound listening, this system is ideal. There are no adjustments for tone, however, so any equalisation tweaking would need to be done via your sound card software, or by running the speakers from a receiver which allows such adjustments. The volume controls are at the rear of the subwoofer, and in the absence of a remote control, the use of a receiver becomes more practical.

This speaker set from Jaton is a great solution for home cinema buffs or those who just want to destroy their hearing playing games.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency: satellites 70Hz – 20KHz; subwoofer 33Hz – 400Hz.

Website: Jaton Technology www.jaton.com.au **Supplier:** Jaton Technology www.jaton.com.au

Phone: Jaton Technology (03) 9873 3999 Price: \$499.00

8/10

Creative Nomad Jukebox 3



The previous Nomad Jukebox from Creative came with a 6GB HD. Being the mad modders that we are, many of us found that we could thumb our noses at the warranty and swap out the HD, which

IDE drive, for a larger one, 20GB being a popular choice.

was a standard laptop type

Whether v3 of the Jukebox is a direct response to that or just part of a planned upgrade to the product line, the new Jukebox is now shipped with a 20GB HD, leaving us wondering whether or not to mess with nature once more. (We think we should.)

The design from the original Nomad Jukebox has not changed significantly; the notable improvement, apart from its obscene amount of MP3 storage, is the inclusion of a FireWire interface, which means 10 times faster file transfers. We could complain about no support for USB 2.0, but perhaps we are just fussy. The headphones are crappy, as is often the case with most MP3 players, so toss them and get some decent ones.

There is a line-in socket, which is both standard and optical. We can record directly to our MP3 player in up to 320Kb/s MP3 format or 48.9KHz WAV format.

The Jukebox is supplied with one 3.6 volt Lithium Ion battery, but has the provision to install two batteries. However the single

battery easily gives you 10 hours playing time, which is a massive improvement on previous models. Buffering the entire track to memory as it starts playing, instead of playing directly from the hard drive, improves battery life and performance.

The Jukebox also comes with EAX settings, but if you use them you won't be able to hear the music the way the artist intended. If that's your thing, they are clever and convincing.

The Time Scaling feature is useful: it adjusts the speed of the track without affecting the pitch. You could try picking out and copying a guitar riff, for example, by slowing the track.

The ability to store up to 8000 tracks requires a fairly decent playlist management system. The Jukebox handles this well by allowing you to build custom playlists, or sort by Artist, Title, Genre, or Album, assuming these details have been embedded in the ID3 tag. This information can be managed through the bundled Creative Play Centre.

This is not a cheap MP3 player, but you get what you pay for. Space for 8000 tracks, with all the other features this player has to offer, makes this one of the best MP3 players around.

SPECIFICATIONS

16MB DRAM; 20GB HD; USB/FireWire interface; up to 98dB SNR (line-out); 20Hz~20-KHz frequency response.

Website: Creative Labs www.creative.com Supplier: Creative Labs www.creative.com Phone: Creative Labs (02) 9666 6100 Price: \$999 9/10

LaCie Fusion CD-RW 24x12x40x

The makers of CD burners seem to be in overcompensation mode when it comes to external CDRW drives. I mean, when your design team's role has been to make slightly funky beige faceplates for so long then the explosion in external burners driven by the widespread availability of USB 2.0 and IEEE1394 provides the perfect opportunity for them to unleash their frustrations.

Enter the LaCie Fusion CDRW 24x12x40x. This sleek looking unit is made with an Aluminium shell and funky blue LEDs, and uses USB 2.0 to obtain decent read/write speeds. In the past we have tested a lot of external IEEE1394 drives and have been incredibly impressed by the rock solid performance they've delivered, and last month Lite-On also impressed with its USB 2.0 drive.

In our CDSpeed2000 tests the read performance of the Fusion 24x12x40x drive was curious. It would keep the motor consistent until it reached 39x data transfer speed at about the 52minute mark on a CD, then performance would plummet and the drive motor would spin back up again until it finished reading at 22x.

In the lower speed write tests, performance was rock solid, hower, rather than the 24x advertised speed, the most we could

burn at was 16x. The glitch in read speed seems strange. At that point the data transfer rate was still well below the bandwidth available through USB 2.0, and it happened on different USB 2.0 controllers, different CDs and different motherboards.

One can only assume it is an idiosyncrasy associated with the drive, because it doesn't affect write performance, but it will make entire CD reads slower than they could have been.

Perhaps the major annoyance with this drive is the disc ejection mechanism: in order to eject a disc the drive has to be both powered and connected to an active USB 2.0 connection.

This 'locking' of the drive is a good idea if you are afraid of a disc falling out, or the lid being damaged by accident when transporting the drive, but it is highly frustrating when you need to connect the drive and power up a machine just to get at the disc inside.

Apart from the strange read performance, the drive has decent write performance (even if this is not at the advertised 24x) packed into a sexy looking housing.

If it is style you are after in an external drive, then this is a strong contender, but there are a few too many frustrations for those who are just after a good external burner.

SPECIFICATIONS

40x read, 10x rewrite, 24x write; USB 2.0 external

connection; Aluminium housing. **Website:** LaCie www.lacie.com

Supplier: LaCie www.lacie.com

Phone: LaCie (02) 9669 6900 Price: \$399

7/10

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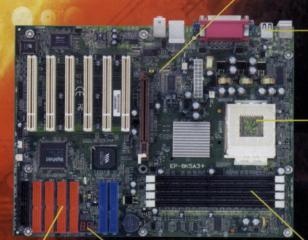
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DACAL CD Library



Once your software and music collection surpasses thirty or

so CDs, finding what you're after usually involves ripping out the entire collection and sorting through them, one by one. It's a great way to waste time, but for those who have experienced the Great CD Treasure Hunt, the DACAL CD library offers a simpler method of storing your CDs.

It looks like a hi-tech lettuce crisper: this rotary unit can store up to 150 CDs (minus their cases), with only a small footprint of 35cm diameter by 18cm height. If you don't want to hook it up to your PC, a small booklet is included that has room for 150 entries, with space for information regarding each CD. To extract a CD, simply select the CD number with the small dial on the front of the unit, and the correct CD will pop out in a matter of seconds.

However, there's an easier way to do it: hook the unit up to your PC via the included USB cable and a small database application will allow you to enter the details for each CD you store in the library. You can also scan each CD for its filenames, which are stored in the database and tied to each CD slot number.

Other than its sheer ugliness, the only other noteworthy problem

with the DACAL CD Library is that the CDs aren't locked into position within the unit - so if you tilt the unit, your CDs are likely to fall out of their relevant slots, creating one giant collective CD mess. Fun stuff. But it doesn't end there: when the CD is ejected, you have to grab its edge with your fingers (unless you happen to be wearing gloves at the time, and we won't even go there. . .). This disgusting practice could lead to grubby fingerprints on the edges of your CDs, which falls squarely into Atomic's list of Not Good Things To Do To Your Software™.

If you have a huge collection of backed up information that surpasses 150 CDs, then up to 128 of these libraries can be linked up via the USB port. You can stack a maximum of five libraries on top of each other, which helps keep space requirements to a minimum.

While it's certainly not cheap (for what it does), nor attractive, those with large CD collections could find this unit to be a godsend. Searches for the thingamagig file you backed up last year, and now desperately need, could take a mere 20 seconds instead of the hour or so it used to take.

SPECIFICATIONS

Plastic construction, space for 150 CDs, database application for storing CD info.

Website: DACAL www.dacal.com.tw

Supplier: AusPC Market www.auspcmarket.com.au Phone: AusPC Market (02) 9817 2899 Price: \$198

AOpen H600A



Just when you thought the beige case had gone the way of the Voodoo 5-6000, along comes A0pen's latest and greatest place to store all your computery bits, the H600A. Given the huge range of silver and black cases on the market at the moment, could it be that beige is the new black and black is the new beige? At least it's more likely to match the colour of your CD or DVD drive.

If you can forgive this miditower's beige exterior, you'll actually find it to be a very worthy home for

your silicon soul. It's not quite the largest midi-tower on the market, at 460mm(D) x 200mm(W) x 457mm(H), but this gives it enough space to contain four 5.25" drive bays, all of which can be externally accessed, and five 3.5" drive bays, of which two can be accessed externally.

When it comes to places to mount your case fans, this case has enough mounts to operate as a part time wind tunnel. A total of five different mounting locations are included: two at the rear below the PSU, two at the side next to the drive bays, and one at the front. Only one of these, the rearmost, actually arrives with a fan in place.

While this case regrettably doesn't have a removable motherboard tray, the interior is definitely a finger friendly zone, thanks to all the metal edges being rounded. You can mount practically any form factor motherboard into the case, including ATX, microATX, Full AT and flexATX. Removing either side of the case is easy thanks to the user-friendly thumbscrews.

Like most cases these days, a multimedia port is built into the front, and it contains a microphone input, a headphone output and two USB ports. A FireWire port is optional. Unfortunately the connections for the sound ports won't fit anything other than an AOpen motherboard, making them next to useless unless you want to delve into some soldering action.

Three flavours of AOpen ATX PSUs are available: a 300W, 350W and finally the 400W. The model we checked out arrived with the 300W PSU, and sells for a measly \$210, including the PSU. Compared to many budget cases, the AOpen PSUs are of a decent quality, but not up there with brands such as Topower.

If you're after a sturdy and spacious case at a very reasonable price, and you're not too worried about looks or using the multimedia port on the front, then this is the case for you. And if you really want a fancy schmansy tower, the H600A could be the perfect base for your next case modding project. O

SPECIFICATIONS

Midi-tower; 300W; 350W or 400W PSU included; 5 x 3.5" and 4 x 5.25" drive bays.

Website: AOpen www.aopen.com Supplier: Servex www.servex.com.au

Phone: Servex (02) 8745 8400 Price: \$210 with 300W PSU

Gigabyte GA-8IGX

Extreme graphics or extremely crap graphics? John Gillooly finds out.



For a nanosecond in the lead-up to the launch of Intel's next generation integrated graphics architecture, someone somewhere though it may actually be a decent performance solution for gaming. This was partially due to Intel touting that it would deliver 10 times the performance of previous generation chipsets. Now this sounds very tempting indeed, until you realise that Intel is talking about the integrated graphics featured as part of its 810 and 815 SDRAM chipsets for the Pentium III.

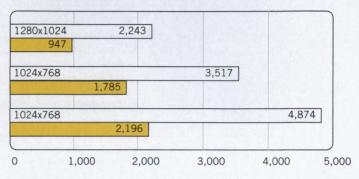
The i845G chipset features this new 'Intel Extreme Graphics' architecture built into the 533MHz FSB and DDR266 supporting Northbridge. Attached to this is Intel's new ICH-4 Southbridge, which supports USB 2.0.

Apart from the abortive mess of the i740 and i752 discreet graphics chipsets, Intel has always targeted its integrated chipsets at the business market. The chipset does include 3D acceleration, as is the norm nowadays, but it is targeted squarely at the 'casual' gamer. From our conversations with Intel, casual gamers are defined as those who play the occasional game to wind down from a long day of work and who don't need the latest and greatest 3D bells and whistles. Therefore the i845G lacks any onboard transform and lighting functions, unlike the competing SiS65O integrated chip. It does, however, feature some funky 3D functions such as the Tile Based Rendering like Zone Rendering Technology, and Dynamic Video Memory Technology, which involves a reorganised 3D pipeline to minimise issues with system RAM as a framebuffer.

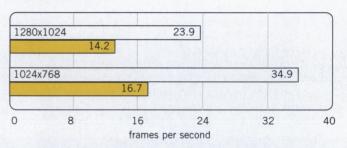
Gigabyte has used this chipset to make the GA-8IGX motherboard, which maintains the business-oriented focus of the chipset by offering minimal extra features. Like all i845G and i845E based boards, it supports DDR266 and the new 533MHz FSB line of Pentium 4 CPUs. It has an AGP slot for those after the latest 3D features, but if that is the case then an i845E, SiS645DX or VIA P4X333 based board is a much better option for those who want a good DDR chipset for their P4 system.

Seeing as the i845G is aimed at the casual gamer, we have decided to be generous and benchmark the integrated graphics against a now aging GeForce2 MX-400 card. For system tests we have used an ASUS P4B533 i845E based motherboard.

3DMark2001SE Pro



Serious Sam SE



i845G with GeForce2 MX400 i845G with Integrated Graphics

SYSmark2002 performance is 5% slower than that of the P4B533, as would be expected given that the difference between the chipsets lies mainly in the addition of integrated graphics, which use system resources to a greater degree than a separate graphics card.

Our 3D tests show the poor performance of Intel Extreme graphics for even low resolutions in modern games. As we have said, the GeForce2 MX-400 lags well behind current cards, and the i845G's graphics lag well behind the GeForce2 MX-400. At the generously low resolution of 800x600 the GeForce2 MX-400 is 121% faster than the i845G in 3DMark2001SE and 109% faster in Serious Sam SE. The i845G fares slightly better at 1024x768 thanks to boosts made by the Zone Rendering Technology, narrowing the 3DMark2001SE gap to 97% and the Serious Sam SE gap to 68%.

Extreme is one thing that this graphics chipset certainly isn't. With performance sitting at such a low level, the i845G may be a highly competent renderer of spreadsheets and give blinding framerates in freecell, but it doesn't even have pretences of being a chipset capable of coping with modern 3D games. The Gigabyte GA-8IGX is a decent enough motherboard, but only shines when you populate the AGP slot with a card that doesn't suck, and for that you only need a cheaper i845E board.

SPECIFICATIONS

Intel 845G chipset; 533MHz FSB P4 support; DDR266; USB 2.0.

Website: www.gigabyte.com.tw Supplier: Synnex www.synnex.com.au Phone: Synnex 1300 880 038 Price: \$289



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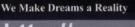
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BCN Technology

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Swann VersaCam MINI

Swann's VersaCam MINI is aimed right at the budget market with a price of only \$79.95. It's based on a

STV0672 CM0S sensor and uses a USB connection, and it performs better than first expected. The image produced by the VersaCam MINI is reasonably viewable, even in a poorly lit room — we tested this hunched over a PC, with a single light and a desk lamp. Unlike other sub-\$100 cams, the image was surprisingly clear. Under poor lighting at 640x480

resolution and a pixel depth of RGB 24, it displayed the typical graininess seen with most lower-end Webcams, however the motion was smooth and relatively flicker free, and the graininess disappeared with an improvement in available light. Unfortunately the colour was somewhat faded and washed out, and only just within acceptable limits, even after adding more light, adjusting the colour, brightness and contrast controls. The image never appeared completely focused and this can't be fixed as there is no manual focus control, nor is there a shutter button for taking still shots. If you do want to take still shots with this Webcam you'll need to use the driver software, meaning that you'll have to be within arm's reach of your keyboard or mouse.

The installation process is painless and will even update your Windows Installer files if required. The driver software is easily configurable, but it's best left at its default settings if you don't quite know what you are doing.

The VersaCam MINI is bundled with Smart Cam 2.1, Ulead Photo Express, and Ulead Cool 360, which lets you use the camera to create 360 degree panoramic shots of your office, bedroom, bathroom. . . cough.

The Webcam is fitted with a spring loaded clip type device so that you can mount it on the edge of a laptop, and is supplied with a rubber-footed stand for desktop or top-of-monitor use. The camera itself has a flexible tilt swivel, allowing a 360 degree view without the need to remove it from its mounting.

It is important to remember that this is a budget option designed strictly for personal usage, such as video emails and the amateur Webcam frolics which some of you like to get up to – yes, you know who you are.

For those purposes this Webcam performs well, and is certainly value for money.

SPECIFICATIONS

CMOS Sensor; 640x480 resolution; up to 30 FPS frame rate; 1/3" Lens; 30mm to infinity fixed focus; 300,000 pixels

Website: Swann www.swann.com.au Supplier: Swann www.swann.com.au Phone: (02) 9809 3199 Price: \$79.95 6.5/10

0

X-Media DreamBox



When the guys from Jaton showed us the X-Media DreamBox, we were somewhat skeptical that something so simple could achieve so much.

However, exhaustive Atomic
Testing(tm) showed us that this box is indeed quite
remarkable: it has been designed to be connected to an LCD
or CRT monitor to allow a user to watch video from pretty
much any signal, without needing to power on the PC.
The DreamBox has two AV inputs, an s-video input, a VGA
input and TV ANT which helped it perform flawlessly when we
tested it with a DVD, a digital video camera, a Sony
Playstation, and a CATV signal. Audio input and output are
included as well, so you can plug a set of powered speakers
directly into the DreamBox, if required, or send the sound
signal to your PC's sound card.

Picture quality when using most lower-end TV-tuners is relatively poor, however the DreamBox uses the Trident DPTV-DX chip, which allows a much better result by using the latest integrated interlacing and progressive scan refresh techniques. This chipset also allows the PIP (Picture-In-Picture) feature, so you can watch your favourite trashy TV shows while you work. Plug your co-ax antenna into the DreamBox, then use the

supplied 5-foot monitor pass-through cable, and you'll be able to set up your video or TV image in a window overlaid on your desktop – without the need for any software or drivers and irrespective of your operating system. WOOt!

As the DreamBox is designed to work without the PC and no software is required, all configuration takes place on screen via the supplied remote control. The OSD is fairly straightforward in its navigation, with a bunch of settings you probably won't need to mess with, but if you want to get stuck in you can set up video colour/display settings, aspect ratio, DCTI (Dynamic Chrominance Transience Improvement) DTFNR (Dynamic Temporal frame-Filtering Noise Reduction) and other cool sounding acronyms.

Also available within the OSD are the audio settings, Clock/Sleep/Alarm settings, closed captions support, resolution settings (up to 1024x768), and picture-in-picture controls.

The DreamBox is everything it says on the box. There are similar products available if you look hard enough, but none that seem to offer this many features. Due to its simplicity in design and use, this one is highly recommended.

SPECIFICATIONS

8" x 2" x6" (WHD); Video Output: VGA out (DB 15); Video Signaling: NTSC/PAL

Website: Jaton www.jaton.com.au

Supplier: Jaton Technology www.jaton.com.au Phone: (03) 9873 3999 Price: \$299.00

9/10



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P4 Titan DDR SB2.0

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- Provides 6 high speed USB2.0
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- Integrated high quality 6 channel AC97 audio • Round corner PCB plate design for better
- Rich in Overclocking features via BIOS setting



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P4 Titan DDR -USB2.0





GA-8IG Intel® 845G Chipset

- Socket 478 for new 0.13 micron-process Intel® Pentium® 4 processor
- Provides 6 high speed USB2.0
- · Integrated high quality 6 channel AC97 audio
- Round corner PCB plate design for better
- · GIGABYTE unique EZ-Fix AGP slot



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www.gigabyte.com.tw

Cooler Master ATC600



Since the sudden rise in popularity of MP3 files, DivX movies and DVD drives, there has been a steady migration of a home's second PC

from being tucked away under the study desk to a prime position in the family or lounge room, next to the TV or hi-fi system. Unfortunately, due to the large size and inconvenient shape of most PC cases, these entertainment PCs have stuck out like a Goth at a Wiggles concert. But thanks to Cooler Master's new ATC600, you can now disguise your entertainment PC as yet another component in your hi-fi system.

Due to the small size of the case, the ATC600 can only mount a MicroATX motherboard, although it will happily fit a full sized ATX PSU. Behind the flashy, downward-opening acrylic front door are two 5.25" bays, just waiting to be filled with a DVD drive or two, but there is no external opening for a floppy drive (which you probably wouldn't need on an entertainment box anyway – how many movies do you know of that can fit into 1.44MB?). Two USB ports and a single FireWire port are also located on the front of the case, although you'll

need to check if your motherboard sports the headers to handle the USB ports.

Due to its confined interior, drive bay space is limited, with only two 5.25" drive bays and two 3.5" drive bays. In keeping with Cooler Master's excellent reputation for case airflow, three Y.S. Tech 3,000RPM 60mm fans are included, but you'll probably want to disconnect or slow some of these down to lessen fan noise if you're using it as an entertainment unit.

A sturdy Aluminium beam straddles the top of the interior, strengthening the unit so you can stack other components on top.

Like the rest of the Cooler Master range, this case is an absolute stunner to look at, but so is its price. At \$550, without a PSU, it's definitely a case for those with money to burn. Regardless of the cost, this has to be one of the most attractive PC cases we've ever seen, and would definitely look more at home in your lounge room than your standard beige brick.

SPECIFICATIONS

Aluminium construction; 2 x 5.25" and 2 x 3.5" drive bays; acrylic front door.

Website: Coolermaster www.coolermaster.com

Supplier: AusPC Market www.auspcmarket.com.au

Phone: AusPC Market (02) 9817 2899 Price: \$550, w/out PSU.

8/10

Hercules Prophetview 920DVi



As an upgrade to its
Prophetview 720, Hercules
has released the
Prophetview 920 and
Prophetview 920DVi. The
DVi model supports both DVi
and VGA graphics cards,
and is supplied with a small
DVi to VGA adaptor.

The Prophetview range is probably the most aesthetically appealing of all the LCD monitors currently on the market. Constructed from a

combination of plastic and Aluminium, in a Titanium-blue metal finish, the unit is surprisingly solid and rugged (although we didn't do a Frisbee-mark test to confirm this). Weighing 5.6kg, it is not too difficult to drag around to LANs.

The contrast ratio in this model is 350:1, which is better than its predecessor's 300:1. It has a typical brightness of 250 candelas per square metre and provides a bright sharp image in most environments. Supporting a maximum resolution of 1280x1024, this active-matrix TFT screen is suitable for pretty much anything: jumping into a word processor, fonts were clear and sharp, better than on many CRTs we have seen. 3D game playing visuals were up to standard, compared to similarly spec'd display devices. However, watching a DVD on this monitor was a

little disappointing, with some blocking of colour and a slightly washed out appearance in darker areas. Adjusting brightness and colour temperature settings did help somewhat, but needed to be set back again when other viewing situations called for it.

The Prophetview 920 and 920DVi have a viewing angel of 130 degrees, which means you need to be viewing the screen at an angle of more than 65 degrees before the picture fades out of view. This is a common feature of LCD monitors, with the cheap-arse ones having small viewing angles by comparison.

The monitor height is fixed on a cast Aluminium stand, but the screen can be tilted a maximum of 20 degrees back and forward, depending on your preferred viewing position. Failing that, the monitor can fairly simply be wall or arm mounted.

The On Screen Display, accessed by five digital Titanium buttons on the front right, is simple to navigate and provides decent control over the on screen image.

Price is always a critical factor, and 17 inches of LCD viewing size for around \$2000 is not the cheapest, nor the most expensive. However, the price is justified by the quality and style, and is a reasonably impressive offering from Hercules.

SPECIFICATIONS

43.2cm (17") TFT colour LCD; pixel pitch: 0.264 mm x 0.264 mm; scanning frequency: H: 30-75 KHz V: 50-80 Hz.

Website: Hercules au.hercules.com **Supplier:** Hercules au.hercules.com

Phone: Hercules (02) 8303 1818 Price: 920 \$1799:DVi \$1999

8/10

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Triplex GeForce4 Ti4600

Bennett Ring finds that all that glitters ain't always gold - sometimes it's silver.





that one of the leading video card brands in Taiwan is Triplex, a company practically unheard of in Australia. We were most impressed with the products it had on display, so were overjoyed when we were informed that the company was about to start targeting the global market. It's with great pleasure that we present Triplex's flagship product: the GeForce4 Ti4600.

While it's totally irrelevant to our final opinion of this video card, as you can see from the product shot it ships in what has to be the most striking package yet used for computer hardware. It's a miniature Aluminium briefcase with a Perspex window, and would look more at home carrying James Bond's silenced pistol than a video card.

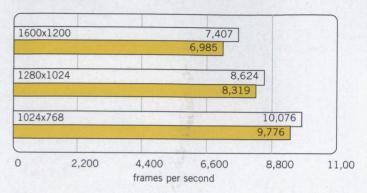
This case shows off the video card perfectly, as the card is covered in a very attractive silvery grey finish. According to Triplex, this finish does much more than make this the ultimate video card for those with a Perspex window on their tower of power. It's actually a patented invention, known as the Millennium Silver PCB, which uses a non-disclosed material that has several important benefits, the lesser of these being the spoogetastic silver finish.

First up, and something overclockers will no doubt appreciate, is a reduction in operating temperature. According to Triplex, heat can be reduced by 15%, although we weren't told which part of the video card experiences these lower temperatures. More importantly, the special finish offers much lower interference than traditional PCBs, up to 47%, which has been verified by the international testing firm EMI. The net result is that this card is supposedly more stable than the competition.

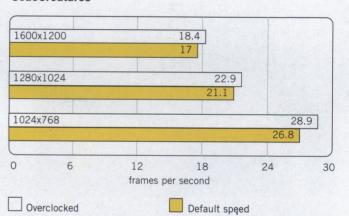
You might think that the end result of these improvements would be the most overclockable video card this side of Antarctica. I hate to let you down (well, actually, I get a kick out of it), but this card doesn't seem to overclock any better or worse than the rest of the pack. We managed to get the core to run at 325MHz, which is a meagre 8% faster than the default speed of 300MHz. The memory faired slightly better, increasing by 9% from the default speed of 650MHz up to 710MHz. This was slightly better than the expected overclock due to the 2.8ns rating of the 128MB of DDR-RAM, which should theoretically peak out at 700MHz. We did manage to clock both the core and memory at slightly higher speeds, but had to wind it back due to image corruption.

In terms of inputs and outputs, the Triplex Ti4600 has the

3DMark2001SE



CodeCreatures



standard collection of connectors seen on most 4600s. There's S-Video In and Out, as well as a regulation 15-pin VGA output and a DVI-I connection. To help keep costs down, the only disks you'll find in the schwinging Aluminium case are a copy of Cyberlink's PowerDirector Pro 2.0 DE, and PowerDVD XP 4.0.

We tested the card with the following benchmarks: 3DMark2001SE Pro, Serious Sam SE Co-op demo and finally the demanding yet delectable Code Creatures. The Triplex GeForce4 Ti4600 scored closely to the other Ti4600 cards we've tested, but usually higher by a frame or two. After overclocking, we saw a maximum performance increase of 8% in the Code Creatures benchmark across all resolutions, and a minimum performance increase of 3% in 3DMark2001SE Pro at 1024 x 768.

At only \$670, this has to be one of the cheapest Ti4600 cards on the market. Considering the exceptionally cool case it ships in, and the eye-catching finish of the PCB, this low price is an amazing achievement. Triplex might be a new player in the Australian market, but the future looks bright (in a silver, shiny kind of way) for this Taiwanese kingpin of videocards.

SPECIFICATIONS

Ti4600 GPU; 128MB 2.8ns DDR-RAM; AGP4x; Silver Millennium PCB.

Website: Triplex www.triplex.com.tw Supplier: Oxygen www.oxygen.net.au Phone: Oxygen (02) 9649 4477 Price: \$670 9/10

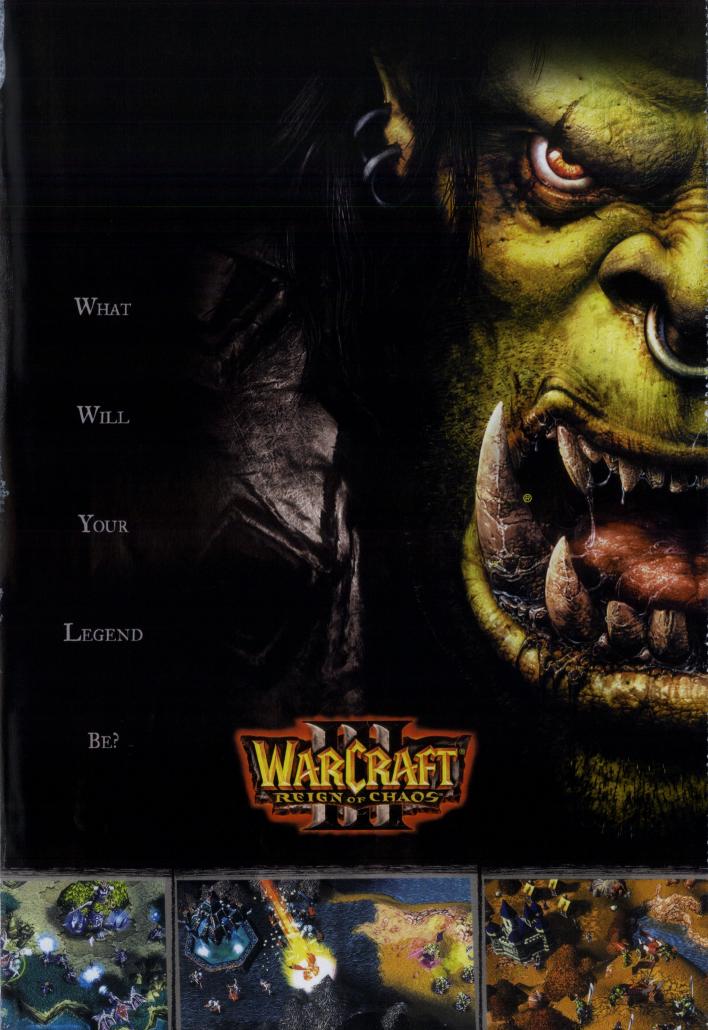
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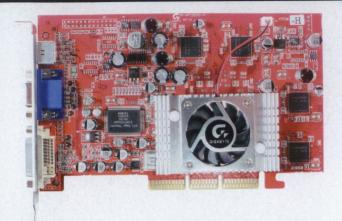
THE NIGHT ELVES





Gigabyte AP128DG-H

The RADEON 8500 gets 128MB of the good stuff, and John Gillooly has a taste.



Driver maturity is a wonderful thing. The RADEON 8500 series of cards has been able to keep up with the competition largely through incremental performance boosts given by ATI's driver development team. As everyone eagerly awaits the RV250 refresh of the RADEON 8500, and the next generation R300 chipset from ATI, manufacturers are undertaking small hardware improvements in order to keep the RADEON 8500 chipsetxxxxx bubbling along.

Depending upon the timeframe for the RV250 release, we may soon see a new variant of the 8500, the RADEON 8500XT. It features a 300MHz core paired with DDR RAM running at an effective 600MHz, up from the 275MHz core / 550MHz RAM on the current RADEON 8500. It will also sport 128MB of memory, a configuration seen on the Gigabyte AP128DG-H.

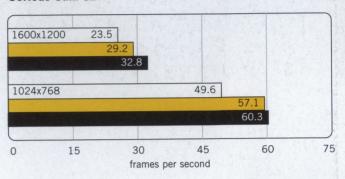
128MB of RAM is now seen as the norm for high-end 3D cards, even though it would rarely be used under normal circumstances. NVIDIA justifies the use of 128MB on the GeForce4 Ti series by emphasising the need for large amounts of RAM when using advanced features such as anti-aliasing and anisotropic filtering, however we are unlikely to see 128MB of RAM needed for normal game performance for a long while yet.

When you compare the AP128DG-H with the 64MB AP64D model there are several noticeable differences: the AP64D is dominated by a huge heatsink that covers both the GPU and the RAM on both sides of the card, whereas the AP128DG-H has a relatively small heatsink for the GPU only. The AP64D uses large, cheaper TSOP-II RAM chips, and the AP128DG-H uses the smaller FBGA chips. The layout differences between the cards are purely in order to incorporate these different RAM packages, with little impact on the performance that can be squeezed out of the RADEON 8500 core.

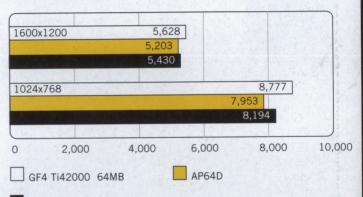
We tested the AP128DG-H using our normal suite of 3D benchmarks, which consist of 3DMark2001SE Pro, Serious Sam: SE and Codecreatures benchmark Pro. The results have been compared to the 64MB AP64D and the current price performance champion GeForce4 Ti4200 card.

In 3DMark2001SE Pro the AP128DG-H shows a consistent performance boost of in the range of 3% (jumping to 4% at 1600x1200), while in Serious Sam: SE the gap ranges from 5% at 1024x768 up to 10% at 1600x1200. In Codecreatures the AP128DG-H leads the AP64D by between 34-40%, due to the

Serious Sam SE



3DMark2001SE Pro



AP128DG-H

benchmark using 128MB of video RAM, relegating the AP64D to the indignity of using system RAM shared via the AGP port.

When compared to the GeForce4 Ti4200, the AP128DG-H is definitely no slowcoach. Despite lagging behind the GeForce4 Ti4200 in 3DMark2001SE Pro, it stays close, especially as resolutions increase. In Serious Sam: SE, the reverse occurs, with the AP128DG-H consistently staying ahead of the Ti4200 by 10 frames per second, and in Codecreatures both the cards deliver almost identical results.

Despite its age, the RADEON 8500 keeps on surprising. It cannot touch the upper end GeForce4 Ti cards, but with a price now firmly in the mid range, it can definitely hold its own. It might be more expensive than the GeForce4 Ti4200, but the Gigabyte AP128DG-H provides a fast, feature rich alternative to the NVIDIA way. The only niggle with this card is the burning question of whether the leap to 128MB of RAM is worth it, considering the infinitesimal speed differences between it and its 64MB brother. By the time we actually start needing 128MB of RAM for gaming, it is fair to say that we will be a few generations ahead in the architecture race.

SPECIFICATIONS

ATI RADEON 8500 chipset; 275MHz core; 128MB DDR RAM at 550MHz effective; DVI, D-Sub, TV-Out.

Website: Gigabyte www.gigabyte.com.tw Supplier: Synnex www.synnex.com.au Phone: Synnex 1300 880 038 Price: NA 8.5/10



GAMES >>>

Dimensional shift

John Gillooly hasn't been excited by an RTS game for a long while, but that could all change.



There I was, camped high on a hillside, surveying the expansive terrain. A flutter of movement caught my eye in the distance. As the movement coalesced into a humanoid shape I suddenly realized I had the perfect opportunity. It was one of those oh so sweet moments, I knew it hadn't spotted me, so I had the jump. I held my breath in fear of turning triumph into tragedy with something like a misplaced sneeze and went to switch to my sniper rifle. Shit.

I suddenly realized that I wasn't playing a First Person Shooter for the first time in months as I pulled out my sword and stood there, dumbfounded, and swiped aimlessly at nothingness. After laughing at the ludicrousness of the situation I breathed a sigh of relief. For the first time in a long, long while the First Person Shooter was not governing the PC gaming experience. This month marks the long awaited revival of other genres™, with two amazing Role Playing Games and the return of the RTS, accompanied by the sound of much wOOtage from those sick of burst fire and sniper zoom.

Don't get me wrong, I love a good FPS as much as the next gamer, and so does the game development community. But over the past few months a deep yearning for something else kept nagging at me. Plenty of decent enough games have surfaced of late, but there is something about the triumvirate of Neverwinter Nights, Morrowind and Warcraft III that restores faith in the fact that there is something else beyond the sights of yet another MP5.

Diversity is a wonderful thing. The explosion in 3D engines has meant that some game developers have wanted to push the eye candy factor further and further, which has for the most part equaled what we expect of 3D, guns and high speed action.

All three games employ 3D engines in different ways. Morrowind uses the first person perspective that developer

Bethesda may not have pioneered, but certainly made a major contribution to. One of my favorite pieces of gaming trivia is that the use of Mouselook came not from someone like id Software, but from Bethesda. I still remember my first experience with the control system. A comment along the lines of 'What is this crap?' became stuck in my memory as I hurriedly searched through the configuration menus of Terminator: Future Shock trying to find a way to turn that blasted Mouselook off.

Morrowind is perhaps the most gorgeous game to yet grace our PC screens. It uses 3D to the fullest, creating an immersive, seamless 3D playground in which we can wander, gasping as we first see the sun set over the pixel shaded waters of Khuul, or jump when hit by our first thunderstorm on the road to Balmora. The sheer amount of anecdotes around the Atomic offices that were caused by Morrowind is testament to the exceptional nature of the game.

After the volume of hype that accompanied the release of Microsoft's Hack and Slash RPG, Dungeon Siege, it was interesting to see that the hype that revolved around Neverwinter Nights in the lead up to its launch seemed to revolve around everything but the 3D engine powering the game.

Yet the graphics engine behind
Neverwinter Nights is a wonder to
behold: it is smooth, clean and very highly
polished. Camera control is fluent and the
game looks great at all camera zoom
levels. After being relegated to lowresolution 2D RPG landscapes for so long
it is great to see that the tide is changing
for isometric perspective gaming. Apart
from anything, it causes a pang of regret
when thinking about the shift to 3D that
was due for my personal favourite
lsometric game series of all time, Jagged
Alliance, which died with the hopes of
Sirtech about six months ago.

Warcraft III marks Blizzard's final move

to proper 3D. After the partial use of 3D acceleration in Diablo II, it is nice to see one of the premier developers employing 3D in a way that fits so seamlessly into the heritage of overt cartoonishness that has marked the Warcraft series. Sure it is bright and almost garish at times, but it works, and it does so while retaining a gaming heritage that has many a hardened RTSer reduced to tears during maudlin gaming reminiscences.

And let's not forget the pre-rendered beauty that is the hallmark of all Blizzard cut-scenes. Forget that lightweight Squaresoft and its Final Fantasy movie, I want to see the cut-scene crew from Blizzard make an attempt at producing a CGI movie.

I dare anyone to point me towards a finer body of cut-scene work than Blizzard (email me at **jgillooly@atomicmpc.com.au**, prove me wrong).

The future only gets brighter. Bioware is set to follow up Neverwinter Nights with the non-massively multiplayer *Star Wars* RPG, Knights of the Old Republic, which is already looking stunning; Blizzard is still ramping up to the Massively Multiplayer 3D opus, Worlds Of Warcraft; and Bethesda's follow up to Morrowind is as yet unknown, but it is heavily involved in producing new, free plug-in modules for the game.

It is good to see that 3D graphics have finally moved en masse into the genres that have avoided them for so long, and are being employed by developers that are able to employ this tech wizardry in ways that complement and enhance the gameplay experience.

The use of the term RPG when combined with 3D engines no longer just means Rocket Propelled Grenade, and I for one am breathing a huge sigh of relief. Even though that humanoid figure I spotted from the hilltop ended up being a Fire Atronarch who managed to BBQ me into oblivion in twenty seconds flat, at least he wasn't wielding a chaingun.

Warcraft III: Reign of Chaos

Brad Webb picks up a sword and runs to battle in defence of the Alliance.





ABOVE: The Horde grows in strength.

Warcraft III: Reign of Chaos is a strange beast. It's not a true Real Time Strategy game like its predecessors; rather it is the product of a fusion between the best aspects of both Real Time Strategy and Role Playing. What has emerged from this fusion is a game that's not only immensely enjoyable to play, it also has an immersive storyline and character involvement that'll keep you wrapped up in the world of Lordaeron for days at a time. You'll strive to save your Heroes from doom, foretell the next plot twist and save the world from a malevolent evil - all while trying to remember that you have a real life, that Lordaeron is imaginary and yes, that you must eat. Occasionally anyway.

There are four playable races in Reign of Chaos: the Human Alliance, which actually consists of Humans, Elves and Dwarves; the Night Elf Sentinels; the Orcish Horde; and the Undead Scourge. Unlike other RTS type games where you can usually play each race in any order you choose, Reign of Chaos dictates when you play each race in order to unravel the overall story.

The game begins with an Orcish prologue, in which we see ancient prophecies foretelling the coming of the 'Burning Shadow' during a battle of epic proportions. The battle scene fades, only to be replaced by a mysterious hooded figure who declares that you, Thrall, are the only one capable of delivering the Horde from the coming slaughter.

Drenched in sweat, Thrall wakes from the dream with the words 'Seek me out' ringing in his ears. The cut-scene ends and your first mission is to seek out the figure from the dream.

This introductory mission serves as a tutorial to get players familiar with the game's controls and, after you successfully complete it, more of the storyline is revealed and you're given instructions on what must be done to save the Horde from annihilation. After another cut-scene in which the Humans receive a similar warning, you begin the Human Alliance campaign.



ABOVE: 'Hark! Is that splashing I hear?

A few good men - or women

Gameplay in Reign of Chaos revolves around Heroes: the powerful figures who lead your armies and inspire them to great deeds. Heroes have special abilities beyond those of their followers, such as the ability to store and use magical items, scrolls and potions. Each hero may carry six items in his or her inventory. As the game progresses and you learn how to use them effectively, Heroes become vital to your success in battle.

Your Heroes will 'level up' as they attain more experience, giving them a statistics boost as well as access to new abilities and spells. By the latter stages of each campaign your Hero units are extremely powerful and you'll spend much time and effort attempting to use their abilities to the best effect in completing quests.

The quests, of which each mission may have several, are the equivalent of the old 'map objectives' from past Warcraft games. While the main quest must be fulfilled in order to progress through the game, the sub-quests contained in some missions are optional. You don't have to complete them but if you do they can yield powerful items and the occasional special unit, which makes them well worth the effort.

The units themselves range from lowly peons, peasants and wisps, to dragons, gryphons and gargoyles. Unfortunately there are no water units so you're limited to land and air combat. If you are hoping for vast sea battles between mighty Human battleships and endless Orc destroyers, such as those to be found in Warcraft II, you're going to be disappointed.

To help you in your struggles against the enemy, there are various neutral buildings scattered around each map that provide different forms of aid. At the Mercenary Camp you can hire additional units you normally wouldn't have access to, such as Ogres and Forest Trolls. Goblin Merchants will sell you assorted magical



ABOVE: A perfect combination: Orcs and The Plague

potions and scrolls, while the Goblin Laboratory has Zeppelins, Sappers and other goodies available for purchase. Other structures, such as the Fountain of Mana and the Fountain of Health, have a more strategic purpose: wily use of a Fountain of Health for example will allow a small group of warriors to fend off a much larger attacking force time and time again. Due to their power, Fountains of Health, and to a lesser extent Fountains of Mana, are much rarer than other neutral structures.

Reign of Chaos introduces the concept of 'upkeep' to encourage veteran RTS players away from their set gameplay styles. Upkeep is a tax that varies between the levels of None, Low and High, depending on the number of units you have at any one time. The more units you possess, the larger the percentage of your resources taken away for upkeep. While this money isn't used for anything tangible, think of it as a fee to keep the mundane but essential services of any encampment or city running smoothly. When you combine upkeep with a maximum food production of just 90, of which many units will take more than one to sustain, players are encouraged to make spending decisions wisely. Rather than building a hundred of your race's basic attack unit and rushing off to battle, Reign of Chaos encourages well thought out unit mixes for raiding parties as well as upgrading of technology, weapons and armour in order to gain victory and progress to the latter stages.

As far as visuals go, Blizzard has given Reign of Chaos a totally 3D engine, one that does a remarkable job even on relatively low-end systems. Each unit is beautifully rendered, as are the terrain and environment. Textures are vividly coloured and give the game an almost cartoony appearance at times, however the overall effect is a positive one: trees don't look like real trees, but they still look damn cool. We do, however, have one gripe about



ABOVE: The 7th Cavalry rides to the rescue

how the 3D engine was implemented. For no sane reason we can come up with, Blizzard has limited Reign of Chaos' camera angles. You can zoom in and out on a scene and rotate your point of view 90 degrees either side of the default, but that's it. No 360 degree movement, no overhead shots — nothing. This is a shame and our only real complaint.

From the average to the awesome, we now come to Reign of Chaos' CGI cutscenes, which deserve a special mention. You would expect the CGI used in games to be of high quality, however these cutscenes are more than that: they're positively outstanding. Several times I found myself picking my jaw up off the ground as an amazing CG cut-scene delivered a major plot twist or turned the game in a totally different direction. If the CG movie delivered at the conclusion to the human campaign doesn't impress you, you're a lost cause. Go play NetHack, or better yet, stay away from computers all together and take up knitting. We're sure you'll find enjoyment in that. . .

Like most Blizzard titles before it, multiplayer in Reign of Chaos revolves around Battle.Net, where the usual features such as individual ladders, team ladders, chat and the like are to be found. One nice Battle.Net addition is Anonymous Matchmaking (AMM). With a single click, AMM will find a player with experience roughly equivalent to your own and throw



ABOVE: Note inventory slots for the Hero

you both into battle. Also worth noting is the 'friends' system, which allows you to keep track of, well, your Warcraft III playing friends. The fact that Warcraft III's 'namespace' is separate from the rest of Battle.Net means that as far as Warcraft III is concerned, there are no pre-existing Battle. Net accounts and thus no nicknames are currently taken. For those times when Battle.Net is down or too laggy to play on (rather frequently, or so we gather), Reign of Chaos also supports LAN play via TCP/IP. Unfortunately direct TCP/IP gameplay over the Internet is unsupported, however it should be possible for those of you willing to put in a little research on VPNs and the BnetD project.

Build a world of your own

When you've finished the single player aspect of Reign of Chaos and played every included custom map to death, you'll eventually come across the World Editor.

Warcraft III's World Editor is extensive and could take up a two-page review by itself. The Editor's real power becomes apparent when you create maps that are more than just your boring old melee, all in brawl type scenarios. For everything other than melee game types, map creation in Warcraft III revolves around triggers. There are triggers for almost anything you can think of, from a unit entering a certain area, through to a Hero levelling up, or the current time in the game's day/night cycle.



ABOVE: Night falls over the Human encampment

Each trigger consists of events, conditions and actions. An example trigger would be an in-game cinematic set to play if the Hero didn't reach a certain point on the map within a certain time. The trigger event here is the time of day, the condition is your Hero unit entering the designated region. and the action is the cinematic being played. Other aspects of the world editor include the ability to import custom unit sounds and music in the form of WAV and MP3 files (battling the Horde to the sweet strains of The Tea Party, mmm. . .), the ability to edit statistics and attributes for different unit types, and the ability to manipulate cinematic cameras to produce your own in-game cut-scenes.

Reign of Chaos is a brilliant game: gorgeous graphics, addictive gameplay, immersive storyline and the promise of endless challenges via the extensive World Editor make this a title you cannot miss. Sell your dog, sell your soul – hell, sell your siblings if you must! Do whatever it takes to ensure you get your copy and can follow the Humans, the Elves and the Orcs as they attempt to abandon age-old prejudices and join against the malevolent evil that threatens to destroy them all.

9.5/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Immersive storyline; gorgeous graphics and highly addictive gameplay.

AGAINST: Highly addictive gameplay; limited camera angles.

REQUIREMENTS: 400MHz CPU: 128MB RAM: 700MB HDD space: 8MB 3D graphics card.

RECOMMENDED: 600MHz CPU; 256MB RAM; 32MB 3D graphics card.

SOUND APIs: EAX2; Miles Emulated 3D; Dolby Surround VIDEO APIs: Direct3D, OpenGL

DEVELOPER: Blizzard Entertainment www.blizzard.com

PUBLISHER: Vivendi Universal www.vivendi.com
DISTRIBUTOR: Vivendi Universal www.vivendi.com

PHONE: Vivendi Universal (02) 9904 4533

The Elder Scrolls III: Morrowind

John Gillooly gasps at the shiniest game water ever.





ABOVE: Dawn, erm. . . dawns on a Netch ranch

There is an unwritten law of game design that says RPGs aren't meant to look this amazing. We all know that the funky innovative next generation 3D engines are the domain of the First Person Shooter, not something that involves hardcore inventory management and the need to actually read things. And yet, The Elder Scrolls III: Morrowind is perhaps the best looking game to grace our PC screens.

Thanks in a big part to the fact that it will also be appearing on Xbox, it makes good use of DirectX 8 to provide a rare unforgettable gaming experience. The Elder Scrolls series has always raised the bar for RPGs, with many hardened Swordsmen going teary when games like Daggerfall are mentioned, and Morrowind continues the trend by providing an amazing single player Roleplaying experience.

The game begins with your arrival by prison transport ship at the township of Scyda Neen, on the island of Morrowind. After a comprehensive character creation process, tailored to cope for both the veteran and newbie alike, you set forth into the world – your only instructions are to take a package north to the town of Balmora.

While the main quest is an epic tale, the peripheral touches show just how much a labour of love the development of Morrowind has been. In even the most obscure corners of the island you will find yourself running into characters that require assistance, be they only recently sober, almost naked barbarians, or strange robed figures that suddenly plummet from the clouds.



ABOVE: Dumner campfire games are nasty

No matter which direction you wish to push your character, there are ample side quests and storylines. You can take the traditional spellcasting or swordswinging paths to triumph, or try your hand at thievery or some similarly unconventional pursuit.

Control is by the familiar keyboard and mouselook system that Bethesda invented many years ago and is now the default method for FPS control. Right clicking brings up your inventory, character stats, world map and spell list, while the left mouse button is used for spellcasting, weapon wielding and other means of worldy interaction.

Combat is very action focused, with handto-hand weapons all having three possible attacks. Each weapon type has different damage ratings for each attack so care needs to be taken in the heat of combat to use your weaponry properly. Projectile weapons are simpler to use, but do follow simple rules of ballistics, and adjustment needs to be made when shooting arrows over long distances.

There is a wide range of spells available for use by the magically inclined, from the useful to the wacky and covering six major schools of magic. The spells sit alongside the usual assortment of potions, scrolls and enchanted items.

Skill development is tied heavily to usage, so that every time you perform an action that involves a skill such as blocking or spellcasting then your experience in it increases. After time you will find yourself levelling up and you'll be able to develop



ABOVE: 'Feel the might of my magic!

your core character attributes such as strength or personality.

While the game is already well featured and highly polished, Bethesda has included a high quality modding utility, enabling easy creation of plug-ins to the main game. This function has already been embraced by the community, which has led to an ever spiralling number of them being posted on various Websites.

The major downside to Morrowind is that it places a huge demand on your system resources. In towns the game's framerate will rarely climb above 30fps, even on the most bleeding edge of systems. Of course, this is not as much of an issue as it would be in a First Person Shooter, and the sheer magnitude and beauty of Morrowind means it is easily forgiven, but it will put off many gamers.

Morrowind is a rare gem: it's good-looking, deep, and it demonstrates an attention to detail that is rare nowadays. The history of RPGs is littered with games like this that failed because of bugginess or sheer over-ambition, but fortunately Bethesda has managed to avoid these things. Despite the hefty system requirements and low frame rates, Morrowind is an experience that should not be missed.

9/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Huge, open-ended gameplay; gorgeous graphics; roleplaying galore

AGAINST: Low frame rates; hefty system requirements

REQUIREMENTS: 500MHz CPU; 256MB RAM; 32MB 3D card; 1GB HDD

RECOMMENDED: 1.2GHz CPU; 256MB RAM; 64MB DirectX 8 compliant 3D card

SOUND APIs: Direct Sound VIDEO APIs: Direct3D

DEVELOPER: Bethesda Softworks www.morrowind.com PUBLISHER: Bethesda Softworks www.morrowind.com

DISTRIBUTOR: Electronics Boutique www.ebgames.com

PHONE: N/A

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Age of Wonders II: The Wizards Throne

Putting on a pointy hat and saving Merlin's life is all in a day's work for Des McNicholas.



ABOVE: 'Let us in - it'll save so much time!'

Turn-based strategy titles have re-emerged with a vengeance in the last few months: improved graphics and smarter Al are tarting up a genre that had become a little tired when compared to the host of real-time titles.

AOWII manages to overcome most of the traditional turn-based interface and combat problems in a game that also sports better than average graphics, a decent story, and a solid pace. It's not perfect, but AOWII is the first turn-based strategy title in a long time able to challenge the RTS stranglehold.

Players are thrown overboard into the role of Merlin, an emerging wizard whose life is saved by magical old-hand Gabriel. Gabriel presided over the Circle of Wizards at Evermore, until the other wizards decided to carve up the world for themselves. Each is linked to one of the spheres of power: Fire, Earth, Air, Water, Life and Death, and Merlin's job is to master each sphere and force the rebels to restore order. It's a well-told story, spanning 18 campaign scenarios, 24 customisable single player missions, and multiplay via LAN, Internet and PBEM (Play By Email). A map editor is included.

As expected, victory in AOWII is achieved by balancing the competing demands of resource development, construction, tactics and skills improvement. While the concept is certainly nothing new, developer Triumph Studios has introduced enough refinements and innovations to make AOWII far less ponderous than some similar titles, allowing players to focus on the bigger picture while



ABOVE: 'Right then, you want a flame war?

the detail takes care of itself to a fair degree. Construction, in particular, has been simplified over the original, improved by an intuitive interface, less complex build trees, and a largely automated research process. Similarly, resource gathering is incidental rather than cumbersome, and can be supplemented by a little looting and pillaging.

Triumph's greatest triumph (sorry!) is undoubtedly found in the use of zones of influence, which allow exploration parties operating within Merlin's range to be supported by magical spells and general orders. AOWII uses wizard's towers and nodes to extend the range of all wizards in a scenario, making them a major target for all sides. In addition, Heroes can be recruited. each of which carries a small area of influence through which wizards can also channel their powers to support parties outside of their normal range. The result is a far greater chance to influence far-flung events, as well as to quickly take the action into enemy territory - particularly when combined with the handy teleporters scattered throughout the environment.

Combat is often poorly implemented in turn-based strategy, but AOWII does a fairly good job of introducing a genuine tactical experience into the game. Players are given the opportunity to take command personally or leave it up to the AI, and the combat interface is straightforward and well presented. Units can be moved to positions of advantage, and the opportunity to use magic



ABOVE: Merlin's visit to LegoLand was uneventful

or ranged fire prior to close combat allows for some interesting strategies. That said, it remains essentially based on individual combat rather than group actions, and damage seems to be inconsistently applied at times. The new graphics engine helps a great deal, with terrain features and fortifications providing a significant advantage to defending troops, and a good mix of unit types is available.

AOWII has a simple diplomacy system that adds a great deal to the overall single-player experience. Game scenarios vary from two to eight opponents, with the larger maps offering plenty of surprises and a wide variety of terrain to fight over. Alliances are easily forged and broken, but the AI is unforgiving once betrayed. Similarly, independent parties can be paid to join the forces of good, and swapping units between groups (a major hassle in some games) is a very simple process. The overall situation is updated via an ongoing text commentary, and key decision points are highlighted on screen along with occasional advice from the grand old Wizard Gabriel.

Age of Wonders II: The Wizards Throne is a worthy sequel to the original and easily the best turn-based title released this year.

8/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Good combat interface, excellent control system and solid graphics.

AGAINST: Things can get a little confusing at times; some combat results are inconsistent.

REQUIREMENTS: Pentium II 300; 64MB RAM; 500MB HDD; 4MB DirectX video card.

RECOMMENDED: Pentium III 450; 128MB RAM; 16MB video card.

SOUND APIs: Direct Sound VIDEO APIs: Direct3D

DEVELOPER: Triumph Studios www.aow2.godgames.com
PUBLISHER: Take2 Interactive www.take2games.com

DISTRIBUTOR: Take2 Interactive www.take2games.com

PHONE: Take2 Interactive (02) 9482 3455



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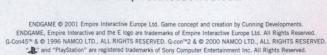
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Final Fantasy X

It's good looking, but how does this fantasy play? Des McNicholas enters the fray.





ABOVE: Suspicious characters on a grassy knoll

The Final Fantasy series is undoubtedly an icon of the video game industry, drawing as many smiles and wistful sighs as Elite, Jazz Jackrabbit and the original Wolfenstein. Arguably doing more to take Japanese youth and cinematic culture to the world than just about anything else, the Final Fantasy games have demonstrated consistently high (mostly) production standards, deep stories, thunderous soundtracks and beautiful characters. Final Fantasy X is no exception. and it may well lay claim to being the best in the series. As expected, FFX is a formulaic title that bends the fine line between film and game, but the balance has never been better and it has enough in the way of new features to warrant the hype.

Tidus the 'heroic blitzball superstar' is the unlikely hero this time around. As a guy who spends most of his time chatting up girls and sticking his head underwater in a cross between water polo, rugby and Aussie Rules, Tidus is understandably surprised when the his city is destroyed without warning and he's sucked through a time vortex to a future in the land of Spira. Along with a few old friends and some new pals. Tidus faces up to the mysterious entity known as 'Sin' in an epic quest spanning huge maps, some great environments, and the odd law of space and time. His long lost father is hidden in the background somewhere as well, and the chance to play blitzball pops up along the way. FFX is so well crafted that it's difficult to break it down into its various elements.



ABOVE: Turn that frown upside down!

It looks absolutely stunning particularly during the 40 minutes or so of cinema-style cut scenes, with just about everything done on an epic scale. Despite being let down by slightly below par animations and some dodgy lip-syncing, the characters are exquisitely modelled in an 'interesting' array of fashions, with the franchise's traditional wide eyes, big breasts and flawless features.

In a departure from usual practice, voice actors have been used throughout FFX to good effect, and the translation to English has been handled well.

A decent control system and challenging advancement options are essential in a game that relies so much on the use of cut-scenes for plot development, or players will quickly lose interest in the relatively small degree of interaction on offer. FFX has a simple (if not wholly intuitive) interface that does a good job of managing the host of in-game options and the complexities of controlling groups, and the on-screen mini map keeps things moving in the right direction. Just as importantly, characters can advance through FFX's new Sphere Grid, which allows players to choose from a range of development options and follow numerous branches and sequels. The Sphere Grid can be accessed regularly, and points earned in battle can be used to improve magic or fighting skills.

Good looks aside, FFX's key achievement lies in the area of combat: the days of useless party members are gone at last, thanks to the simple innovation of allowing rotations



ABOVE: It wouldn't be FF without pretty lights

between the active party and hangers-on at the push of a button. Aside from the obvious tactical advantages (in that the force can be quickly tailored to meet a specific threat) this approach allows any character involved in a battle – regardless of how long – to share in the rewards. The result is that all characters can be developed to provide a genuinely useful party, and party members are worth the effort involved in upgrading their skills. It's an excellent system, and one that's likely to appear in various guises in future RPGs.

FFX is an exceptional title that players will either love or hate: love because of the terrific environments and cinema-style presentation; or hate because of the incessant cut-scenes, relatively short bursts of interaction, and the fact that Tidus only wears half a pair of trousers. Either way, Final Fantasy X has unquestionably high production values and remains a fitting end (reportedly) to a fine series that also manages to introduce some useful innovations for the genre as a whole.

Final Fantasy X offers days of immersion, incorporating RPG action, combat, sports and the occasional unnecessary puzzle. Even sceptics will find it difficult to resist being drawn into Spira's sad tale.

9/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Excellent visual effects and fine camera work. A compelling story, and a first-rate combat system.

AGAINST: Very linear, plenty of waiting around, and the odd control problem. Too many cutscenes break the gameplay rhythm.

DEVELOPER: Squaresoft www.square-europe.com

PUBLISHER: Sony Computer Entertainment www.scee.com.au

DISTRIBUTOR: Sony Computer Entertainment www.scee.com.au

PHONE: Sony Computer Entertainment (02) 9324 9500





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Neverwinter Nights

Bioware fires an RPG at the RPG genre, and John Gillooly picks up the pieces.





ABOVE: The Dungeon Master toolset in action

ABOVE: Oooh! Pixel shaded water!



ABOVE: The graphics engine has a sublime beauty

Whenever I hear the name Neverwinter Nights I instantly think of the abortive TV spin-off Baywatch Nights, in which David Hasselhoff played the slick lifeguard-by-day/crimefighter-by-night character, Mitch. This is unfortunate because Neverwinter Nights is the gaming antithesis of that sort of mindless cash grabbing televisual crap.

Neverwinter Nights has built a lot of expectations in the roleplaying community: it is a new game from Bioware, which is enough for most ardent RPGers to eagerly await its release, but there has been so much more promise than just a name developer being behind it. It is also the spiritual successor to the Baldurs Gate series, bears the official Dungeons and Dragons Forgotten Realms name, and is alleged to redefine how we look at not-so-massively multiplayer online RPGs.

The single player experience revolves around a strange plague that has struck the city of Neverwinter. You are charged with a quest to both cure the plague and work out its undoubtedly nefarious origins. After the obligatory bout of character creation, which like the entire game, is based upon the complex Dungeons and Dragons third edition rules, you are thrown into the beautifully 3D rendered city of Neverwinter and set out upon your journey of discovery.

Apart from the ability to hire a henchman to complement your skill set, the single player aspect of the game avoids the hefty party management that some recent RPGs have become all too focused with. Interaction with

henchmen is simple and it really lets you focus on the development of your character, without wondering if the third Elf from the right has enough arrows in his quiver.

The single player campaign is deep and diverse, and sits somewhere between the excess open-endedness that marks games like Arcanum and the strict linearity of 'action' RPG titles like Dungeon Siege. It allows for enjoyable gaming, no matter which end of this RPG spectrum you come from.

Apart from some slight niggles with camera positioning when opening doors, Neverwinter Nights provides the player with fluid, flexible camera controls and the eye candy to back it up. After the hype that accompanied some recent RPG releases, it's nice to see Bioware has delivered a solid 3D engine that works seamlessly with the obviously complex underbelly of this game.

Neverwinter Nights shines in more than the 3D stakes: despite the inclusion of a deep, fun single player mode, underlying the game is a fully formed DIY multiplayer RPG engine. This not only means you can add your own maps – you can also pretty much create and administer a world all of your very own. The game ships with a very polished map and mission editor, and the multiplayer aspect of the game incorporates the ability to play as the Dungeon Master (DM). As DM you'll have real time control over events in the server, which allows for a much more dynamic and innovative gameplay experience compared to 99% of the non massively multiplayer RPGs

on the market (Vampire: The Masquerade attempted to do a similar thing in a more primitive way). The DM toolset is impressive: events can be set using triggers, or for that personal make-your-friends-plot-your-early-death touch you can interact in real time. Say for example, they sneer at your attempts at the zombie ambush from hell, why not surprise them by dropping a whopping great dragon or twelve just around the next corner? That should reinstate the pecking order.

Multiplayer differs from the singleplayer mode in that it is party based, and allows up to 64 people per server. There are a variety of modes available, from action-based games to cooperative play of the single player campaign. The ease of modability should combine beautifully with the DM function and legions of Dungeons and Dragons fans to provide a lasting, ever evolving environment in which to exercise your online needs.

In the age where a lot of big promises are made about upcoming games, Neverwinter Nights is refreshing. It only lives up to the hype, it does it with a style and grace rarely seen nowadays. Combining a great single player campaign with a truly revolutionary take on multiplayer, this is a game whose presence will be felt for a fair while.

9.5/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Immersive single player, comprehensive multiplayer; beautiful sound and graphics.

AGAINST: Minor camera niggles.

REQUIREMENTS: 450MHz CPU; 128MB RAM; 1.2GB HDD.

RECOMMENDED: 32MB video card; 256MB RAM; 2GB HDD; broadband Internet connection.

SOUND APIs: DirectSound, EAX VIDEO APIs: OpenGL

DEVELOPER: Bioware www.bioware.com

PUBLISHER: Infogrames www.infogrames.com

DISTRIBUTOR: Gamenation www.gamenation.com.au

PHONE: Gamenation (02) 9808 6800

Medal of Honor: Frontline

Des McNicholas saves the free world with a control pad.



ABOVF: The Auckland Harbour Brudge

Still bathing in the glow of PC success with Allied Assault, the Medal of Honor series has returned to its console roots with a bang. Medal of Honor: Frontline doesn't bring anything particularly new to the FPS genre but as a console recreation of WWII action it will take a long time to beat. From hitting the beach at Omaha under intense fire in the first mission, to crossing French fields and capturing the bridges into Germany, MOHF is a stunning assault upon the senses combining elements of cinematography, real-world action, a fantastic sound track and a frantic pace.

While much of the action has clearly been drawn from Allied Assault, the 19 missions in MOHF have elements unique to the PS2 version, and are completed in different ways. U-Boat destruction, Ho-IX Jet stealing, the Nijmegen Bridge and infiltration are all on the list for Lieutenant Jimmy Patterson this time around, as players fight their way to, through and from a series of tough objectives with WWII ringing (very loudly) in their ears. Sadly, no two-player option is available - despite some maps that would lend themselves very nicely to a team effort - with the replay value resting instead on medals, and a host of historical footage and making-of features unlocked during the campaign.

MOHF is played from an FPS perspective, with the odd squad-based(ish) challenge thrown in for good measure. For the most part, the war happens in the background, while players tackle a series of special missions in support of final victory. Even so, the sense of



ABOVE: A hot sub mission

being part of something bigger is far stronger than in most FPS titles, as players are often called upon to help out other soldiers or undertake secondary objectives. The famous Omaha Beach level is probably the best example of such interaction, with an irate Captain bellowing orders and an emphasis on pushing the whole squad forward, but similar elements pop up throughout the game. Events are scripted and understandably linear at times, but MOHF uses sound, pace and special effects to hide it better than most.

EA has produced a simple interface that leaves plenty of room for focusing on the nonstop action filling every level. A combined compass and health meter keeps players on track and indicates the direction of hostile fire. and ammunition status is presented on the bottom right of the screen. Objectives and hints can be quickly accessed through the gamepad, and actions basically consist of moving, jumping, firing and crouching. Two pre-set control configurations are offered (both a little awkward), and players can also customise the setup to their own preferences. Unfortunately, the result is nowhere near as precise as Allied Assault on the PC, and the slow response becomes a little frustrating during close combat, particularly as games can't be saved during missions.

MOHF has a reasonable mix of weapons and equipment, including the M1 Garrand, two sniper rifles, the Thompson and M40 submachine guns, grenades, bazookas and shotguns. An aiming mode is included to



ABOVE: Where's Tom Hanks when you need him?

improve accuracy (very useful, as the dual shock controller reacts to every bomb blast!), and a zoom option is available for sniper fire. Canteens, medical kits and surgeon's packs replenish health, with high health percentages improving mission scores. Explosives can also be used, as can abandoned machine guns, alarms, and disguises; while other special equipment becomes available as it's needed. The Resistance provides the occasional ride, but most of MOHF's huge levels are covered by the Mark 1 Boot and a strong pair of arms.

Getting the Al balance right is tricky in any FPS, and MOHF certainly lacks consistency. Although always aggressive, the enemy responses range from sensible squad tactics. in which they take cover, regroup and approach cautiously, all the way to inexplicably mad charges across open ground. While such variation in tactics might actually be realistic, it detracts from the obvious attention to detail shown in other aspects of the game, and the odd flash of enemy brilliance just highlights what might have been. Friendly Al is a similarly mixed bag, but the general sense of a bloody hard slog against aggressive defenders is well captured. Medal of Honor: Frontline is probably one of the best console FPSes so far. 0

8.5/10



GAME DETAILS

FOR: Stunning special effects, sound and gritty realism. Great range of missions in terrific locations depicting the worst hell holes of WWII.

■ AGAINST: Very linear at times, leading to player frustration completing missions; awkward controls; wildly inconsistent Al.

DEVELOPER: Electronic Arts www.eagames.com.au
PUBLISHER: Electronic Arts www.eagames.com.au
DISTRIBUTOR: Electronic Arts www.eagames.com.au

PHONE: Electronic Arts (02) 9264 8999

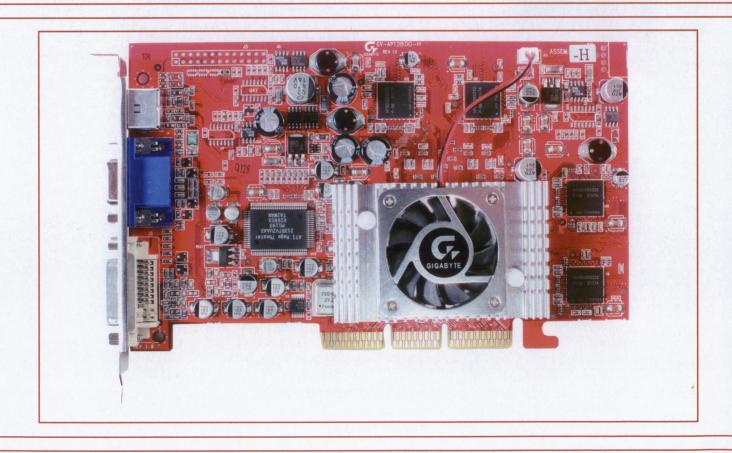
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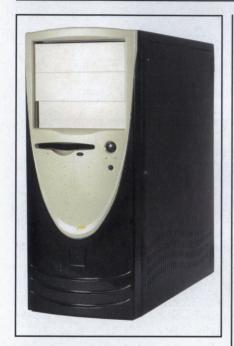
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Daniel Rutter enjoys teaching as much as he likes helping. Through these pages, Dan is able to combine the two in a stupendous explosion of altruism. Dan enjoyed the opportunity to show off his von Neumann knowledge, so David wins the spunky Dilithium (www.dilithium.com.au) case. We can smell the happiness from here.



l00TM: A what bottleneck?

After saving the hard-earned cash for many months I finally get enough together to buy a new beast, and I go to the local PC shop dreaming of my soon to be Athlon XP CPU. So, I'm placing my order and we get to the part about what RAM I want, and I say '512Mb DDR333 please'. I'm stunned - the guy behind the counter looks at me blankly and says he doesn't have any DDR333! Then he starts to mumble that the RAM I specifically requested would be pointless because of the von Neumann bottleneck, before swiftly trying to talk me into DDR266, of which he has plenty.

I cancelled my order. What is the von Neumann bottleneck he was talking about? And is DDR333 pointless? Is this shop guy a shonk or what?

David Mcauley

'All of the really nutty Socket A overclocking stars these days unlock and reduce their CPU multiplier, so they can manage a stupendous FSB'

All personal computers and most other computing devices use the 'von Neumann architecture', with separate storage and processing components connected by a data bus, and with programs and data sharing the same memory.

The 'von Neumann bottleneck' is what happens when processor speed outstrips the ability of the storage subsystem to supply the processor with data, and/or accept its output. This is a common problem for von Neumann machines, and it's why PCs contain so many caches, to smooth out throughput spikes and hold often-used data. The main reason why supercomputers cost so much is that they have very fast memory and very fat pipes between that memory and their processors; the processors themselves are not necessarily all that speedy.

Running 333MHz ('PC2700') DDR memory in a current model Athlon box is pretty much pointless, if the CPU bus is only 266MHz.

Both of these speeds, by the way, are after the clock-doubling that's done by the Double Data Rate memory design, and by the Athlon's EV6 CPU bus. The FSB you'll see in the BIOS display of a 266MHz-bus Athlon is the pre-doubling 133MHz.

But this isn't a von Neumann bottleneck — it's just a simple bus speed mismatch.

333MHz memory doesn't improve anything if it has to talk to the CPU through a 266MHz interface. The computer is subject to the von Neumann bottleneck anyway — the

CPU's Level 1 and Level 2 cache wouldn't be necessary if it wasn't. But raising the RAM bus speed doesn't make that bottleneck any worse

Now, on a system that lets you independently set processor and memory bus speeds (which is the sort of system you must have, if you can run a 266/333MHz split at all), you can goose up the processor FSB until it's closer to the memory speed, providing your CPU can take the stress.

On a motherboard that locks the processor and memory bus speeds together, 333MHz-rated DDR RAM just means that the RAM shouldn't be the limit for your overclocking.

Going from 133 to 166MHz CPU FSB (pre-doubling) is a 25% overclock, which is large, but far from unheard of.

All of the really nutty Socket A overclocking stars these days unlock and reduce their CPU multiplier, so they can manage a stupendous FSB — 50% higher FSB speeds are a weedy overclock by their standards. They either run their RAM well above PC2700 spec, or their memory bus is slower than their CPU one, which means their superfast CPU genuinely is more starved for memory data than usual.

What all this means is that 333MHz-rated DDR memory is a perfectly sensible thing to buy, but only if you intend to run a similarly high CPU FSB. Otherwise it's wasted if your FSB is lower than the RAM bus speed.

Wanted: acronym decoder ring

It would be nice and helpful for users or amateur tweakers if *Atomic* could publish a detailed Computer Acronyms Dictionary in one of your issues. I'm reading your BIOS Tweaking Guide (issue four) and I must say some of the acronyms really caught me.

Martyn

Well, we could try what you suggest, but there are *lots* of computer acronyms. Like, many thousands. Fortunately, there are some excellent Websites that help clear things up.

I suggest www.acronymfinder.com, for all sorts of acronyms, http://webopedia.internet.com, for general computing definitions, and http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk, for the good old Jargon file, plus more.

No, really. Save it.

Why is it that after saving a few

images in IE (right click -> save picture as), after a while JPEGs start being restricted to being saved as untitled BMPs?

It seems to happen through different Windows OSes and IE browser versions.

Any thoughts?

Daniel Butler



ABOVE: Out. out! You demons of Microsoft stupidity!

This is a bug that happens when the IE temp files directory is full. The same bug also makes it impossible to view the source of a Web page from IE.

Try deleting your Temporary Internet Files. Go to the Tools menu -> Internet Options tab -> Delete Files button -> OK button.

Wonky wheel

I have a Microsoft Sidewinder force feedback steering wheel with no Windows XP drivers, so this once great steering wheel will not perform properly under XP.

I have checked Guillemot and Logitech's Websites and they have written drivers for XP for their old steering wheels. Why won't Microsoft support its own products? I know Microsoft sold a lot of these wheels.

By the way, this is the second time that a Microsoft product has let me down. I had a Microsoft joystick that wouldn't work after I upgraded my computer to a 133MHz bus. Another throwaway Microsoft product.

Paul Morse

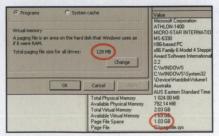
Drivers for the old Sidewinder wheel are built in to Windows XP. So, I think you'll find, are drivers for all of the other old Microsoft gameport sticks and wheels.

That said, it may still be impossible to make them work on your XP box, and the same goes for gameport controllers from other companies.

A gameport is a nasty old interface that, often, doesn't work properly on modern high speed PCs. Late model gameports and controllers have a digital interface grafted on top of the old analog one, but they still fall victim to timing problems when you change hardware, or even just change your operating system. USB game controllers don't have this problem, so you may have to upgrade your wheel, or wind back your OS.

Something here doesn't add up...

Please find attached a screen dump showing conflicting page file sizes. I thought I understood virtual memory, but after seeing this on screen I realise that I don't have a clue.



Why does System Info show a different page file size to that which I've set?

David Johnston

The 'Total paging file size for all drives' number is the *minimum* size of the page file (or files, in total). If the maximum size for one or more files is not the same as the minimum, then the page file can grow as needed, and won't necessarily be sized back down for some time after it grew. But the total size display will always show the minimum page size.

If you've got the drive space, you should allow the page file to grow; the alternative is out-of-memory errors.

Partition perplexity

As hard disk drives get bigger in capacity, I can't help but wonder what ratio is the best for partitioning. Does partitioning make any difference for various users like gamers, visual artists or simply office workers? What is the best and adequate capacity for an OS like Windows XP or ME to be stored in one single partition?

Martyn Mah

There's no reason for most users to put more than one partition on a hard drive these days. You need at least *one* partition, because that one partition is the thing you format to make the drive accessible. But you probably don't need any more.

When Microsoft operating system users hadn't vet been blessed with the FAT32 and NTFS filesystems, the biggest partition you could possibly create for DOS or Windows use was 2GB in size. and even that would have 32KB clusters. Clusters are the indivisible atomic unit of data storage on the drive, and when they're 32KB, every file wastes an average of 16 kilobytes of space. left over in the file's last cluster. To get the cluster size down to something more reasonable using FAT or FAT16 file systems, you had to make partitions smaller than 1GB, or even smaller than 512MB.

FAT32 and NTFS solve that problem. FAT32 still uses 32KB clusters if your partition's bigger than 32GB, but with that much space, who cares. NTFS cluster size is variable, but it'll only be 4KB on most drives. Both of these filesystems support partitions up to two terabytes (2048 gigabytes) in size.

If you want to boot multiple OSs, you're likely to want to put them on different partitions. There's no longer anything else that people commonly do, though, that requires more than one partition per physical drive.



USB or PS/2, that is the question

I currently have a Logitech MouseMan Dual Optical, which can operate in either USB or PS/2 mode. I was wondering which port would be better for playing games.

I have been told that with PS/2 corded devices, the reports per second (RPS) are 200; USB is static at 128. Could you help me decide whether USB or PS/2 is better?

Melvyn Low



ABOVE: "The MouseMan Dual Optical. For when one sensor just isn't enough."

You can wind up a PS/2 mouse's sample rate to a huge number with software or registry tweaks; it won't work that fast by default. USB sample rate is, indeed, fixed. Frankly, I doubt you'll be able to perceive any difference between sample rates above 100Hz. I can just believe that the very finest ninja twitch gamers — the ones that make a living playing games - can derive a real benefit from mouse sample rates far above their frame rate, and very far above their monitor refresh rate. But anything above 100Hz should be more than enough for pretty much everyone.

How fast is too fast?

I've been wondering for a long time now if burning at higher speeds actually reduces the quality and life expectancy of the data on the CD?

When I first bought my burner, I burnt at the full 6X (wOOt what a super speed...). Those few CDs are now either dead or takes ages to read. They spin round and round making fan noises until they're either rejected, or accepted very very slowly.

Does it matter what speed we burn at? And also what speed we read the CD at if we're copying from CD to CD? William Ling It can matter. But there are other variables to consider, mainly to do with the particular CD writer and media you're using.

Way back in the olden days, when CD writers were very expensive oddities, there were all sorts of eldritch problems with particular burners and particular media. Various combinations screwed up in nasty ways when writing data, audio, or both.

Today, an ordinary cheapo burner will probably work fine at a decent speed on ordinary cheapo media. But it's still easy to find exceptions to that rule. Generally, you shouldn't expect a cheap high speed CD writer to be able to write good discs at top speed if you feed it cheap media. Even pricey gold-standard Plextor burners aren't likely to produce consistent results at top speed on the cheapest and nastiest spindlediscs. But a top class writer should be able to manage top speed on fairly cheap discs.

Deterioration of discs over time is partly related to the original burn quality: if the data wasn't written very well in the first place, then a small loss of integrity can be enough to cause errors. But deterioration is mainly to do with the disc's treatment, rather than the disc quality.

Reading speed makes no difference for copying data discs, but it can make a big difference for audio ripping. Many cheaper CD-ROM drives and CD writers can't rip audio well at their top speed.

j Stripey drives

Can you please tell me how I can software raid_O my hard drive using XP Pro? Is there a program built into the operating system itself that allows you to do this?

Andre

WinXP Pro doesn't have what you'd call a robust software RAID implementation (Microsoft only gives you that with the expensive Server versions of its NT-series OSes...), but stripe-sets, it can do.

Go to Control Panel ->
Administrative Tools -> Computer
Management, press F1 for help in
Microsoft Management Console, and
do a search for 'striped'. It's pretty
straightforward.

You will, of course, need more than one hard drive if you want a striped volume to achieve anything that an unstriped one wouldn't.



Athlon: Threat or menace?

I am ready to upgrade from my old Celeron system to an Athlon XP, VIA KT266A setup. I have been reading about how great AMD systems are, with the best price for performance, but when I talk to my local computer dealers, most of them say they have had too many problems with them ('high failure rates', and so on) and don't stock them anymore.

Should I instead go for a Pentium 4 system for safety, even though it's probably more expensive?

Stephen Mott

Yes, there's dodgy Socket A gear out there. Buy a dirt cheap motherboard and you're likely to have problems, especially if you also get cheap RAM, a cheap CPU cooler, a cheap power supply, and so on. None of that's AMD's fault, though.

Get a good Socket A motherboard from one of the big names (Asus, Abit, AOpen, MSI; maybe Epox or Tyan if you're feeling adventurous), make sure the rest of your components are decent quality too (don't buy your RAM down at the markets, and don't assume that a \$50 case is going to come with a good quality PSU in it...), and you're not likely to have any more trouble with an AMD-based system than you will with an Intel-based one.

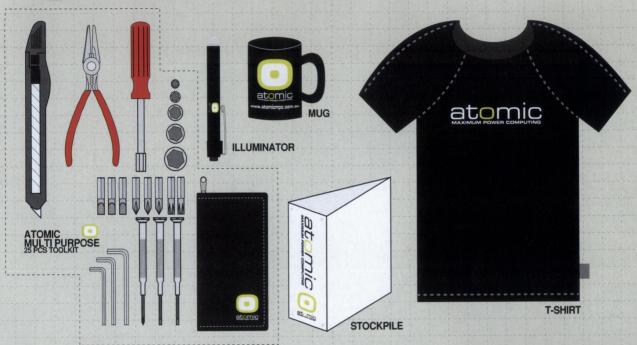
Brand new Socket A motherboards, especially the hot-rod super-tweaky overclockers'-special models, commonly have a quirk or three when they're new and still on their first BIOS revision. But more than a few Socket 478 boards have had the same sorts of problems; you hear less whinging about P4 problems on the newsgroups and in general, but that's because most of the tweakers buy the cheaper Athlon gear.

Buy something that was *the* hot new motherboard six to twelve months ago, and you'll probably get a good BIOS version out of the box.

As far as 'high failure rates' go — yes, a larger proportion of Socket A chips come back broken than do P4s. That's because Socket A CPUs are easier for a clumsy person to destroy when installing a CPU cooler than the P4s. The actual dead-on-arrival rate for Athlons and Durons is perfectly acceptably low, as far as I know.

If you're not too handy, get the shop to assemble your PC and you should have no problems.

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The Heavy Water Project: Phase 3 of 4

The Ultimate PC is now 2/3rds ultimate. Ron Prouse takes us closer to perfection this month, covering the all-important flashy and spinny bits.

As the Heavy Water Project evolves, its getting harder not to get too focussed on that case in particular, so from here on in there will be both a 'General' and 'Specific' modding section. . . such as the DigiDoc 5 Mod that I have always wanted to do! Hopefully this will mean that there is something of interest here for everyone, and whoever wins this case in the competition will have a slightly better understanding of the technological beauty they've won and will surely cherish!



Win the Ultimate PC!

The lovingly crafted, exquisite quality Heavy Water Project will end up being the Supreme PC, and it could end up being yours. As much as it pains us, we will be giving it away when it's built, to a very deserving winner. Enter by emailing your answer to win@atomicmpc.com.au with 'Heavy Water part 3' in the heading. Q: What are the only two naturally occuring isotopes of Aluminium?

Wiring (pt2): Current events

If you read the last tutorial on wiring, you will remember where we left off — ready to wire up lighting and a BayBus. I will start off with the BayBus, as this involves the most work and if I run short on space the Lighting tutorial will be in the next issue! As you will see in the picture, there aren't really that many basic tools required for this mod, and about \$2000 should cover it. . . Yeah, I'm kidding, but there are some tools needed that you may not have access to, and this is where you need to do a quick cost / need analysis, 'do I build or buy'?

If you doubt your skill-level then part of your decision should include the warranty that you get with an 'off the shelf' item. That said, the only way that you learn new skills is by 'having a go', and for those people it is the journey that matters, not the destination. Very Zen.

If you decide to buy, then you have other choices to make. At least one of the sponsors of this project, PC Case Gear, (03) 9572 3444, www.pccasegear.com/ can supply you with a DIY kit that will simply need some holes drilled in a 5.25" faceplate, or you can go with the more expensive, uber-tech solution, the DigiDoc 5, which has been supplied for the case project by Anyware Computer Accessories, (02) 9879 5788, www.anyware.com.au/.

If the tools needed are things that you will never use again, then my suggestion is to look at these alternatives if you need to save money right now, but if you're able to spare the cash, buy the tools now, because you'll definitely want them for all kinds of projects in the future. . . it's your call!

So what tools will you need?

My suggestions are:

- A 'spare' PSU (a cheap 250Watt generic) for bench-testing everything you build before it
- A multimeter, for fault-finding (Jaycar Cat. QM-1520) and a book from Jaycar called Getting the Most From Your Multimeter, (Cat. BB-7034, \$12.95);
- . A fine-tip soldering iron (Jaycar Cat. TS-1410);
- 0.71mm solder (Jaycar Cat. NS-3010);
- Side-cutter pliers (Jaycar Cat. TH-1882);
- A drill (drill press is even better) and drill-bits; and
- · A hacksaw or jigsaw.

Considering that you probably have access to some of these handy tools already, the few extra bits and pieces won't cost you the Earth and you can probably find some bargains in the 'Wanted to Sell' classified ads in the local papers if you want to do it cheap.

Alternatively, you may well uncover some tool goodies in the 'trademart' section of the Atomic forums. Regardless of which solution you choose, use the PowerPole from the last tutorial to neatly conceal all of the wiring.



Simple 7V-Off-12V BayBus - bi-polar BayBus?



▲ A BayBus is something every modder will acquire at some time. The simplest type will provide additional control over mission-critical and accessory components, while at the other end of the scale you have the fully automated units

with monitoring of just about everything from temperatures, fan speeds and even FSB settings.

To build a simple BayBus you'll need the following:

- 4-pole switch(s) (PCB rotary switch, Jaycar Cat. SR-1216);
- Switch Knob(s) (16mm Brushed Aluminium, Jaycar Cat. HK-7020);
- Molex Plug (M/F set, Dick Smith Cat. P 5120);
- 12V Red LED(s) (Jaycar Cat. SL-2640);
- LED Bezel(s) (Jaycar Cat. SL-2652);
- Colour-Coded Wire (Lots of it!) (Dick Smith Cat. W 224X);
- Terminal strips (Jaycar Cat. HM-3194);
- · Heat shrink in suitable sizes; and

 A bay bezel and a wood or plastic offcut as a template.

The use of a template is a 'must' when working with thin Aluminium faceplates, as the drill will often 'grab' the metal, spinning everything around and cutting off all of your fingers. . . well, maybe not, if you're careful.

You need to make sure that the template is a neat fit inside the faceplate so that it doesn't move around as each hole is being drilled. For this project I am using a 4mm thick plastic off-cut with all of the measuring up done on it. The drilling is done simultaneously through both layers, preferably into a piece of scrap wood or similar.

Top fan mod – blow your top I will. . . cut you up I must



→ While I was in a fan mood, there was another addition that needed to be made: a fan in the top of the case. A few months ago I reviewed a CoolerMaster ATC-210 box — by review I mean, 'tore it into 150 bits' — and discovered a nice touch that most other reviewers hadn't noticed, that the case-top was 'double-skinned'. That was why the top fan seemed to be attached without any visible retaining screws — it was bolted to the second, 'invisible' layer.

Pow! That idea went straight into the 'must replicate later' area of my brain, and has now been performed on Heavy Water. The first thing to do was drill out the four rivets that secure the top of the case, which will be replaced with threaded screws later.

The next step was to add two cross-brace supports to the top framework, and cut a piece of Aluminium sheet (left over from the window cut out) into the shape required. Why not just attach the plate to the existing rails?

As the top sits directly on them, the fan plate had to be a 'flush fit', or there would be a bulge when the fan was mounted. Even the fan screws had to be countersunk to fit properly!

The other reason was that the front crossbrace would also be used as the top mounting point for the PowerPole. Forward planning at all times modders!



▲ Using the same method as in the first tutorial, I cut out the blowhole in the sheet metal and fitted a 92mm Enermax speed adjustable unit from the underside.

The ideal situation would be to have this fan running at the minimum 2000RPM, at which point it will be quieter than the PSU fans, but at least with the adjustable rheostat the airflow can be tailored to the conditions.

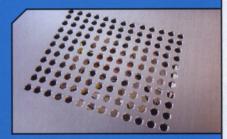
By having the finished metal surface slightly lower than the outer skin there should not be any excess vibration noise generated either.

There is a warning that needs to go with this mod. . .

Once you have removed the top, any case becomes much less rigid, but this is especially so when the case is constructed of Aluminium.

If you are working on a surface that is less than flat it is possible to rivet everything together with a slight twist in the chassis; a deformation that will only become obvious when you are bolting it all back together and nothing will line up.

If you are performing any sort of major structural work on any type of case, make sure that you keep checking the corner right angles with a set-square (across both planes) before drilling the rivet holes.



Now, you have probably been thinking, 'Great, a stealth fan mod. . . but now you are going to ruin it by putting a grill over the top!' Not so!

The CoolerMaster case has a punchedout grill in the outer layer, and that is the course that I followed too, well sort of! I had a vision of matching the top panel with the original air intakes on the front bezel, modified in dimensions to suit the larger 92mm diameter fan.

That's right: 143 individual 3/16" holes, all drilled by hand, each one slightly countersunk to give a smooth overall finish!

The front bezel holes were originally flat-cut, so they were given the countersinking process as well, to maintain consistency of style.

Now before you call me a hypocrite for knocking the rear fans for their pressed-grills, and then going on to make one of my own, consider the aesthetics issue: the rear fans are hardly, if ever, visible. As this mod is on the most obvious part of the case, therefore the 'look is of equal consideration to the efficiency in this particular situation.

As they always say, presentation is everything (whoever 'they' are?).



The switch has four central posts where the power enters the switch, labelled as A, B, C and D. Around the outside are 12 output points, and on a 4-pole variant (they also come in 1,2 and 3-pole) each of the inputs 'owns' three of them. So, if the A input was 12V DC, then outputs 1, 2 and 3 all have the potential of providing 12V power output. In the picture above, I have coloured-coded the four quadrants as if they were connected to a Molex plug like so: Yellow wire to A, so 1, 2 and 3 are 12V points; black to B and D, so 4, 5, 6 / 10, 11 and 12 are OV (ground for the yellow / red); and red to C, so 7, 8 and 9 are 5V rails.

The idea of keeping the two 'active' supplies separate is my personal preference.

On the right, you can see the front of the switch, which has a washer with a lug on it. Depending which of the holes that you select, you can change the number of switch positions available. In a 7V / OFF / 12V application you will use the hole marked 3.

This is where it gets tricky. . . :)

On switch position one, only outputs 1,4, 7 and 10 are connected.

On switch position two, only outputs 2, 5, 8 and 11 are connected. Etcetera.

By choosing which outputs that you use for each switch position, you can have four different output voltages, including 'off' points. So, to achieve a 7V-OFF-12V configuration we will have to wire up as follows:

Position 1 will be outputs 1 and 7 (potential difference 12V - 5V = 7V), position 2 will have no connections, and position 3 will be outputs 3 and 4 (12V and 'ground'). Make a point of 'nipping off' any of the terminals that you are not using as close to the plastic body as possible, to avoid any short-circuits or even cover the 'stumps' with non-conductive silicon if you are really paranoid. Simple really!



This picture shows the three steps to the process, with the finished holes on the left, the switch and bezel fitted in the middle, and the final fit-up on the right. Depending on how many switches that you intend using, divide the faceplate into X sections, and work out where the holes will need to be placed. I am incorporating one red LED for each switch to show its 'on' status: you might want to use different coloured LEDs per channel, have two rows of LEDs to indicate either 12 or 7V, or even use bi-coloured LEDs. Once you have worked out the positions for lights and switches, it's time to mark everything up and drill the holes through the resultant template and cover plate.

I recommend covering up the outside of the faceplate with masking tape to protect it. drill small (2.5mm) 'pilot' holes before progressing to a larger drill-bit, and do all of the drilling from the back to minimise any distortion to an Aluminium cover plate. When you have drilled the actual holes for the bezel and switch, remove any burrs by using a 1/2" drillbit, manually. The bezels that I am using are about 5mm too long, so they will need to have the threaded-side filed down - attach them through the template with the nut fitted, file off the excess and then remove them. When you take them off, the nuts will clean up any threads damaged during filing.

When you fit the switch, make sure that the 'tagged' washer lug is still in the right hole (#3), and that the two washers are on the inside of the cover plate. The nut obviously goes on the outside. You'll need to cut down the plastic shaft to fit whatever style of knob you are using.



The first thing that will be obvious from this picture is that the Lian Li cover plates have standard DIN external dimensions, which means that anything that is going to fit inside or behind them needs to be made a little smaller. (That's a nice way of saying that I am going to grind a heap of the plastic off the original bezel!) Once you have removed the bezel, or in this case, removed all of the fans and wiring, it is time to start grinding or filing about 1.5mm off each side. What you basically have to do is remove the thickness of the cover plate from every side of the drive.

Two tips: Make sure that you take even amounts off each 'pair' of sides so that everything remains centred; and secondly, chamfer the leading (front) edges slightly so that the drive wedges in for a really firm fit inside the cover plate.

This is the gutsy part of this mod. Well, maybe not on a \$40 HDD cooler, but if you do it to a \$900 DVD/R you will soon see what I mean! Once you have ground the drive bezel down there is no turning back, unless you can acquire another front as a spare part. Good luck on that score – so proceed carefully!

There is one other initial step that will depend on what you are modding, and that is removing the side tabs (the dog-leg shaped side brackets that hold the cover plates in position). If you are modding a drive unit that has provision to be screwed into the drive bays, then cut the tabs off about 5mm back from the front edge. If the component is something that can't be screwed in, like the DigiDoc or BayBus mod, then leave the tabs as they are to secure the final project into place.

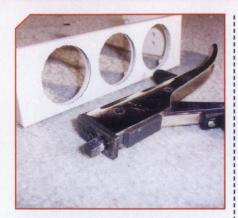
Rear fan mod – let me breathe more freely!

Lian Li standard 'punched out' factory grills at the rear of the case don't offer the best ventilation. Compare the amount of restriction to airflow on the bottom grill against a standard wire fan grill, and you will see what I mean. If nothing else, the restriction would make the fan work harder, and therefore noisier, than a more 'free flow' of exhaust air.

Fixing this was very simple. I used the same

methods outlined in the first tutorial and within two hours all four of the restrictive openings had been replaced with the better solution. While I was at it, I also replaced the relatively noisy Adda fans with Enermax speed adjustable, clearblade units. The Enermax fans are noticeably quieter, even at their full speed, and the clear blades really add another dimension to the 'light show' out of the back of the case — bonus!



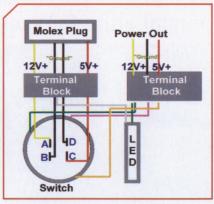


A It's time to get started on the Aluminium cover plate, so the first thing to do is cover up the 'visible' side with masking tape to protect it from getting scratched while you're working on it. The cover plate should now fit snugly inside the plate; now get a really sharp pencil and trace around the inside of the three holes. In the picture you will notice a weird looking tool: it's called a Nibbler (Jaycar Cat.TH-1768) and it is the most useful tool that I have ever bought when it comes to doing mods like this. It cuts 4mm x 2mm squares out of Aluminium, plastic and mild steel up to 18 gauge in thickness. . . and all it needs is a 1/4" hole to start from, similar to a jigsaw. It is a simple matter to run the Nibbler around the pencil mark and end up with a relatively smooth-edged hole. The other method that I have used is to drill a series of holes around the circumference, and then use a small diameter rasp to remove the metal between the drill-holes, or you could simply use a file to do the lot!

However you get there, the idea is to get to a point that looks something similar to the picture.

The next stage is to file the holes out to the correct shape, and then use progressively finer grades of Wet'n'Dry sandpaper to get them perfectly smooth. On the last grade of paper (usually 1200) you can use an Aluminium polish instead of water to give the rim of the hole a chrome effect. I suppose that is what you would call a rim polish. . .

Before assembling all of the parts back together and gluing the modified bezel into the cover plate (with 'Selley's 5-minute two-pack epoxy resin'), it is a good idea to give any visible beige patches a coat of flat silver paint, including the inside rails, because when you're done it makes everything look that much more professional.



◆ Don't look at the pic above and run away in a panic – it isn't as hard as it looks! Just wait until you get to see the real thing :)

Break it down into three sections:
(1) Four wires from a Molex plug into
the centre of the switch via a terminal
block (so that you can easily attach
multiple switches);

(2) Three wires from the pins of the outer ring of the switch (that we worked out above) to another terminal block; and

(3) Two wires going from the LED to the yellow output terminal block and the black at the input terminal block (the yellow 12V output wire is 'live' in each powered configuration, and the ground will provide circuit continuity for the LED).

As the picture says, this is a singular schematic, so you will have to replicate it for every single switch in your BayBus.

My tip? Construct them and test them one at a time!

As I mentioned at the beginning, the Project case is using a DigiDoc5 for fan control, so I am going to use this particular component as a LightBus, switching three different groups of case lights.

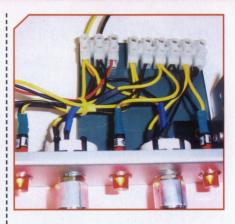
Accordingly, these switches will all be two position (On/Off) 12 Volt output to activate the case lighting, so don't get confused if the following picture looks different to your own unit.

At the fan end, which is most likely the use you have in mind, connect the yellow wire to the positive, and the red and black wire to the negative.

Relax, I promise the red and the black will not/should not be active at the same time.

You will be checking that with your bench-test PSU and multimeter, right?

To power a FanBus (covered in the first tutorial) you will need to supply all four wires to a female Molex plug for it to be plugged into.



Don't worry too much about replicating the pic – your BayBus will look slightly different! This wiring configuration is for 12V on/off switches only – the picture is just to show you an easy way to support and control all of those wires in an orderly manner. These switches are designed for circuit board or panel applications and therefore they are not equipped with wire yokes; the wires will need to be retained in some way to prevent the solder connections from taking all of the load.

Also note that every connection point has been carefully insulated with heat shrink

On a Lian Li case the front bezel sticks out by 20mm, which means that the cover plate sides don't enter the case-body until after the 'dog-leg bend'. I have dealt with this by riveting an 'L' bracket to the cover plate on one side prior to the bend, and attaching a plastic off-cut to it. This gives me a 'floor' to screw the terminal blocks to.

Why have I only done this on one side? That way, the cover plate is still 'springy' enough to firmly clip in to the standard retaining slots. For retaining electrical connectors, such as the terminal blocks, I always use 3mm nylon screws and nuts to avoid possible short-circuits (Jaycar Cat. HP-O142 and HP-O146; JayCar also offers a really handy 'washer and nut combination', HP-O1501.

There are two final points that are worth making. This type of BayBus will easily fit into a 3.5" bay if you only use two switches and are prepared to file down about 2mm off the top and bottom of the switches (for clearance). The second point is that you have the option of 'mixing up' the switch functions, but still retain a common appearance that matches.

IMHO rotary switches look so much cooler than toggles.

Cover plate modding - formal attire for your bezel



Admit it: this hard drive cooler is one of the most boring, beige things that you have ever seen, with about as much personality as an SBS 'World Movie' presenter on Valium, right?

If you could turn this into the sexiest air intake you have ever seen on an Aluminium case, would you be interested? Of course! Now read on. . .

About 18 months ago I bought my first Lian Li case and immediately became fixated with banishing all of my beige components behind the OEM cover plates. As time progressed, I started to mod all types of components so that they were encased in the brushed Aluminium covers, trying to make the front drives look like they had all been 'chiselled' out of a block of the stuff.

One of the first things to get this treatment was one of these HDD (Jaycar Cat. XC-5044) coolers and IMHO it is still one of the best looking semi-stealth mods I have done.

It is also the simplest, so therefore it's a great place to cut your teeth on the common techniques used to perform this mod on other components later. Let's walk through the process... this is what you will need:

- Three fan HDD cooler (Jaycar Cat. XC-5044);
- Various sized files and grades of sandpaper; and
- · Aluminium (mag wheel) polish.

Optional

- Three red flashing 12V LEDs (Dick Smith Cat. Z4044);
- Clear acrylic sheet off-cut 3mm thick, 3mm diameter plastic welding rod;
- · Clear 5mm heat shrink;
- · Colour-coded wire (red and black);
- Molex Plug (M/F set Dick Smith Cat. P 5120):
- Red tell-tale LED and bezel (Jaycar Cat. SL-2644); and
- Micro toggle switch (Jaycar Cat. ST-0300).



→ Why is this picture 'tacked' on to the end of the HDD bay cooler mod? Well, as I said at the beginning, the HDD mod is the simplest faceplate mod of the lot and the best way to acquire the skills needed to learn the common techniques used to perform this mod on other components. Once you've done that, you'll find this next mod a fairly natural and easy progression.

Many of you would be aware of the slot-load Pioneer DVD ROMs: I have a 105SZ in my main system, and it has performed without a hitch for the last 12-plus months.

Being a slot-load device, you don't have to worry about lining up the case-plate with a sliding tray and door, which is the hardest mod of this type – we will look at that in a separate tutorial.

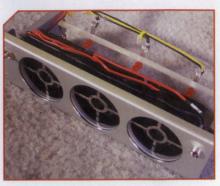
Rather than re-write all of the same instructions, it makes more sense to simply outline the extra steps, such as making sure that you remove exactly the same amount of plastic on the original bezel right across each side or the slot that you cut out will not be parallel to the DVD opening, the faceplate, or, in the worst case scenario, either!

There will also be quite a bit more of the original bezel showing with this mod, so there will be more to paint with flat silver including the eject button. The black felt material around the disc opening has to be masked up to keep the paint off of it.

On Heavy Water I have covered the front of the eject button with carbon fibre to match the Lian Li case trim.

To get the cut across the drive opening straight, wrap the sandpaper around a file or steel ruler, and try to keep in contact with as much of the slot opening as you can. Sand it diagonally to remove most of the inevitable 'waves' in the cut out.

Most of all, realise that this is a very labour-intensive modification, so take your time getting it right.



If you are looking to go that one step further, here is an idea that adds a cool effect for next to no cost: flashing red LEDs that are lined up with the fan centre so that they are basically invisible, but reflect through the fan blades. What I have done is used an off-cut of clear 4mm acrylic sheet as a 'bridge' between the two rails and drilled 3mm holes in line with the fan boss on the vertical plane. I cut some short lengths of clear plastic welding rod and glued these into the holes so that the ends of them lined up with the centre of each fan boss on the horizontal plane. The next step is easy, wire up the three flashing LEDs so that they are powered at all times from the male Molex connector, and attach them to the welding rod 'pegs' with clear heat shrink. Bend the LEDs at right angles to the pegs, so that the main field of light is directly focussed at the back of the fans. Secure the wires to the acrylic plate with zipties. The 'bridge' will have minimal impact on airflow and as everything is basically transparent the light can radiate through the whole area!

You have to see the effect to fully appreciate it :)

Another option is to fit an 'On/Off' micro toggle switch and tell-tale LED to the fans. Use the toggle to control the power line-in with the LED wired across the switch output line and the input 'ground' rail. I have fitted them to each top corner, but they look just as effective stacked on one side.

Addendum

Keep turning the pages until you hit number 92 - Dan Rutter has done us an LED tutorial that uses a new kind of high-intensity LED, which gives brilliant results.

DigiDoc5 Mod - FSB (Freakin' Sexy BayBus)



One of the best cooling control solutions ever made is the Macpower DigiDoc5. The DigiDoc not only monitors the status of up to eight fans (and temperature probes) at once, but it can also be set to turn them on and off at individually set temperatures!

The unit also monitors the 5V and 12V rail of the power supply, and has a warning beeper that makes you aware of any problems as they arise. When installed to its full potential the LCD displays a constant

rolling read-out of temperatures, fan speeds and voltages.

But there's one drawback: it takes up a 5.25" bay. I've been wanting to try and fit a DigiDoc into a 3.5" bay for ages, I have had at least two spare floppy drives in every machine I have owned! The main thing that was stopping me was the risk factor. Could I afford to throw away a \$150 item if I screwed it up? Could Anyware Computer Accessories afford it? Better than I could!



Step one was to pull it all to pieces, and measure everything up for fit. More planning! It turned out that my main concern, the circuit board (PCB), would just fit into the 3.5" cover plate width. Height was not an issue, as two 3.5" bays add up to more than one 5.25" bay.

The components that make up a DigiDoc are fairly compact: the aforementioned PCB and LCD module, a 40mm Sunon fan and grill, a plastic faceplate and the metal frame

that includes a pair of rails to mount a 3.5" HDD. Oh, and about 300 metres of fan and temperature probe wiring.

I used a hacksaw to remove the 40mm fan and housing from the cover plate, and that was the point of no return – warranty voided immediately! The next step was to grind down enough of the remaining bezel so that it would fit inside the two stock Lian Li cover plates, once I had removed the 'lip' at the surface where they joined.



With the cover plates held together with the removable Lian FDD cage, it was a case of fitting the original bezel inside, and tracing around the cut outs for the buttons and screen. Keep checking for alignment of the top and bottom cover plates as they will move around quite a bit. Once I was sure of the fit, it was time for one last check of the positions of the buttons before drilling out some holes as the starting point for filing the button hole cut outs to final shape. You

might be wondering how a file would ever fit into a 3mm hole, and the answer is. . . Jewellers' files. Yes, those tiny little 'needle sized' files that remove metal at about the same rate that oil-based enamel paint dries. Let me state that this is not a mod for someone with a lack of patience! As usual, I protected the cover plate with a layer of masking tape, but these files are so sharp at the points that I still managed to make a fine scratch near the top oval button.



About five solid hours of filing later, everything was lined up perfectly! The last thing to do before re-assembly was to paint the small strip of the old beige bezel that showed in the gap between the two cover plates. For this type of touch-up I use VHT brand 'Hi-temp Flat Aluminium'. It is a paint designed for exhaust headers on cars, and really has a 'raw' Aluminium finish. I wouldn't suggest painting a whole drive with it, I tried it once, and it looked scrappy.

While I filed away the hours, I was trying to think of a way to change the colour of the soft rubber buttons from beige to black. I decided that whatever I tried would either wear off or crack with use, so I considered it was better to just leave well enough alone. I'm glad that I did, because once the modded DigiDoc was fitted into the case I realised the power and reset buttons are almost the same colour, making the DigiDoc look much more of a 'factory-fit' item:

Talk it up

Wandering through the Atomic Forums over the past month or so I have come across a few posts regarding some of the tutorial content from Issues 17 and 18.

If you want to talk to me about any of the things that I have written about in the series of Heavy Water Project tutorials, stick it in

the 'Magazine – Comments' section, with 'rikk' in the subject line. . . . even if I can't help, I bet that there is someone who can.
If you haven't ever been to

www.atomicmpc.com.au/forum.asp then you will find that, thanks to the diverse knowledge-base of the Atomican Community, the AtomicMPC Forums will probably become your number one online destination for any PC-related issues —

and the replies are fast, too.
While you're there, check out the
section that contains all the extra pics
that we couldn't fit in the mag. That way
you can truly appreciate the beauty of
the HWP, plus you'll get a further
appreciation of my artistic and
engineering skills. Makes you wonder —
the winner of this baby is going to
possess the hottest box ever. I'm jealous:)

Caselight II: Disco inferno

If anyone can light up your world, Dan Rutter is the man to do it. Forget neons and basic LED arrays — the latest high-power LEDs are blindin'.

As those who read my caselight piece in Atomic issue 12 will already know, Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) have a lot going for them if you want zeromaintenance, long-life, high-efficiency and cheery-coloured lighting for your funkalicious window-sided computer.

The problem with using

regular high intensity LEDs for case lighting is that you need an array of them to get an impressive amount of light. Therefore a fair amount of soldering is involved.

Fortunately, LEDs are getting much, *much* brighter, thanks to new super-high-power designs like Lumileds' Luxeon Stars.

URLs:

Lumileds, maker of Luxeon Stars:

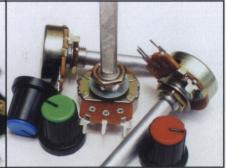
Jaycar: www.jaycar.com.au

Mark Hannah Surplus Electronics (buy Luxeons here while you wait for an Australian dealer to emerge):

www.markhannahsurplus.com

Tweakmonster: www.tweakmonster.com **PC Case Gear:** www.pccasegear.com





ABOVE: The four Luxeons, including the two redorange ones, still connected together, as they came from the factory.

Luxeon Stars don't look like normal LEDs: they've got a *much* bigger light-emitting die, and a *much* higher power rating to go with it. Even these first-generation Stars have a rated power up around one watt, versus about 0.1 watts for high power 5mm LEDs.

As well as giving you ten LEDs worth of brightness in one unit, Luxeon Stars are also easier to work with: unless you buy the LED-only 'Emitter' version, you'll get your Star on a little circuit board with four handy solder pads for connections. It's easy to make arrays, if you want to.

The circuit board also works as a heat sink: push a Luxeon Star to full power and it'll run warm.

If you cool them well enough, you can overdrive Stars easily, without killing them. So yes, these are caselights you can overclock.

These ones aren't the 'Star/O' variant, with focusing optics – they're wide-angle units, ideal for close range lighting.

Lumileds kindly provided blue, green and 'red-orange' Stars for this project; the

red-orange LEDs emit light further up the spectrum than normal red LEDs, which makes them more visible.

Electrically speaking, Luxeon Stars work the same way as normal LEDs – they're just beefier. You still need a series resistor to hold off thermal runaway, and you still have to connect them the right way around or they won't do anything. I dealt with all this in detail in *Issue 12's* LED caselight piece.

If you want to hook up one Star as a stand-alone caselight, it's dead easy to do it: a bit of fiddling revealed that you'll get the full rated 300 milliamp (mA) current through a green or blue Star with about six ohms of in-line resistance, if your supply is five volts.

Even the red-orange Stars aren't as visible as green or blue, so I tried two red-oranges wired in parallel. They were happy from 5V at 600mA between them, with four ohms of in-line resistance.

Just making a wire with a light on the end wouldn't make for much of an article, though, so I built a fancier rig: redorange, green and blue Stars (two reds, one each of the other colours), separately controllable, with on/off switches and dimmer knobs.

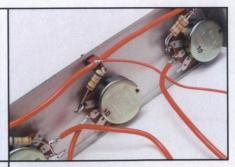
ABOVE: Potentiometers, and knobs to match, yours cheap from anywhere that sells electronic parts. Potentiometers come with long shafts for flexibility of installation. If you're putting them right behind a panel — as you probably will be, if you make a light like this one – then you have to cut the shaft shorter, or your knobs will be out on stalks and look silly. The shafts are plain Aluminium, and a junior hacksaw's perfectly adequate for cutting them.

Getting a good dimmer action for a high power LED is tricky. The way to do it is to power the LED through a current limiting resistor and also put a potentiometer ('pot'; variable resistor) in series. The pot should be linear (rather than logarithmic) and its maximum resistance value should be high enough to make the LED very dim, without being so high that you only get a worthwhile brightness change over part of the pot's action range. The pot also needs to have a high enough power rating that it won't be toasted by the maximum power it has to dissipate.

I used three 500 ohm 1/2 watt pots, which aren't ideal dimmers – LED efficiency isn't linear, so the dimmer is a bit twitchy at the high brightness end – but work well enough. And they cost only a couple of bucks each from Jaycar.





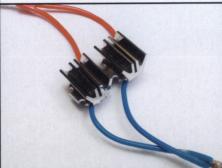


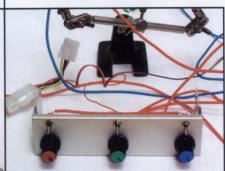
ABOVE: Plain single throw mini-switches are perfectly adequate for a task like this. If you need less than an amp of current handling – and for one or two Luxeons, that's all that flows – then there are tons of switches to choose from.

ABOVE: Tweakmonster RAMsinks, probably the finest you can buy. Made of copper, shiny-plated, and not much use at all for cooling RAM, (most RAM doesn't need cooling). The sinks make a nifty decoration, though, and work well on the back of a Luxeon Star. They're sold by PC Case Gear.

ABOVE: The back of the control panel, after all of the wires have been soldered but before the shiny connections get painted with 'liquid electrical tape' (available from various places, and very handy; Jaycar has it under catalogue numbers NM2832 and NM2834, for black and red respectively).







ABOVE: One watt low value resistors are fine for inline use with Luxeon Stars running from five volts. If you're using more Stars in a single array, or running them from 12 volts, then you'll need higher power resistors, or a lumpy cluster of one watt units.

If you want to run Luxeon Stars at or above their one watt maximum rated power, you'll need to give them a bit of cooling. Thermal-epoxy them to your case metalwork and they should be happy; if

BELOW: I installed the pots and switches on a 5.25 inch bay cover for my Lian Li PC-60 case. These Aluminium bay covers are easy to hack on, and plastic covers are even easier. Where and how you install a mod like this is entirely your business.

ABOVE: Heatsunk caselight, baby. Awww, yeah.

there's no metalwork available, consider separate heat sinks.

The circuit is simple enough. Five volts from the PSU – the thin red wire – goes to the top terminal of each switch. The middle terminal of each switch is connected via the limiting resistor(s) to the most clockwise terminal of each pot, as you look at them from underneath. The middle terminal of each pot is connected to the positive wire going to the relevant LED(s). The negative wires from the LEDs join together and connect to a PSU ground wire. That's it.

The limiting resistors are 6.8 ohm

one watters for the blue and green LEDs, and a pair of 8.2 ohm one watt units in parallel for the two parallel red-orange Stars. These values, plus the roughly one ohm minimum resistance of the pots, and the extra fragment of an ohm from the rest of the circuit, keep the Stars a bit below their maximum rated power.

The whole rig consumes only about 900mA from a five volt supply, with everything at full power. Run each colour separately at full power and the green and blue LEDs consume about 260mA each; the two reds consume 500mA between them. At this level, the LEDs will be happy with unremarkable cooling.







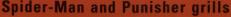
BOOTY TIME

Xoxide CPU Tacho

Digital LCD panels on you box are so old school. Thankfully science has come to the rescue, as it always does. The future is here now, and it is analog. From Xoxide comes the CPU Tacho. It shows the CPU load, but

its real purpose is to add a cool factor of approximately 1 zillion to your box. It's reviewed on page 54 of this very issue. This is quite clearly the coolest thing ever, of the month, and adds a bit of !ricer spice.

Q: How many times has Evel Knievel broken bones?



PC Case Gear (03 9568 0932) stocks cool stuff. Stuff like the Spider-Man fan grill. It's a crazy world we live in where these things are conceived and manufactured. But crazy equals cool in our book. The grills are 80mm and are useful for preventing fingers being hurt if

they're stuck into a spinning fan. Come to think of it, a Batman grill with a light behind it would be cool, then. with the room lights out it would project the Bat signal on your wall. There's one of each of these fan grills to win. Q: What font is used in most comic strips?



Neverwinter Nights plus exclusive jacket worth \$300.

The people at Gamenation are very nice. We asked for a few copies of Neverwinter Nights to give away, and they chucked in a stylie NWN jacket as a special first prize. Bloody

legends. There are five copies of the game to win. With the El Grande winner being able to wear their NWN jacket while they play the game. Geeky? Yes. Desirable? Most certainly! Q: What monster has the

most hit dice in Dungeon and Dragons?

Lian Li mouse pads

The world is a crazy place. The case modding scene is a crazy example of craziness. Lian Li is responsible for inspiring some crazy shit. And now, the impossible has happened. Never in our wildest imaginations would we have

expected Lian Li to release an

Aluminum mouse pad. Crazy huh? Damn cool, actually. Plonk one of these down at your next LAN and watch the envy! Watch closely, because the second you look away it'll probably get nicked. We've got 15 to give away thanks to Lian Li in Taiwan! Sweet. Q: Which mouse fought at the Great Battle of

Email entries to win@atomicmpc.com.au or post them to: Atomic, [Competition Name], PO Box 275, Beaconsfield NSW 2014. Please send a separate entry for each competition. The closing date for entries is 21 August 2002. Winners will be announced in Atomic 21.

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Let's talk about you, baby

A picture may say a thousand words, but a thousand words can paint a hell of a picture. There's more than a thousand words on these two pages, picture that! The LOTM and POTM this month score a copy of Warcraft III, thanks to Vivendi. Nice.



LOTM: The static myth

Ever since they started appearing at Dick Smith Shops, everyone who isn't a Certified Engineer has jeered: 'You CAN'T open the (PC) box WITHOUT an antistatic WristStrap TM !'

To set the record straight on the WristStrap once and for all:

- 1) A WristStrap attaches you to the case, or any other GROUNDED bits you find metallically attached to the ground.
- 2) If the case IS plugged in (and that plug is off) then you and the case are one, ie. GROUNDED!
- 3) If it ain't off (wall plug) it could give you a tickle if you touch some fiddly bits, and a bolt if you touch anything resembling a display card, TV device, or nosey into the power supply (without contacting any EARTH).

Now if you're attached to EARTH, then instead you'll temporarily knock out the power supply, or your home fuses.

POTM: [AESB]

Although meathites started this thread way back in December last year, he updates it almost daily, so using that shaky technicality, we're giving it to meathites this month. [AESB] is an amazing bit of work from meathites — and really, the entire Atomic community. He's brought the entire Atomic community together, literally, and given us all a window into what sort of people Atomicans are. Bloody good effort meat!

Hitting Moore's Wall

While reading Tim Dean's article on hitting Moore's Wall, and his review on future processing technologies, I noticed one technology he neglected:
Asynchronous Processing.

Most of the problems that Tim talks about are related to having to produce smaller and smaller components in the CPU in order to obtain faster clock speed without creating another Chernobyl. As any overclocker worth his salt knows, more Clock Speed = more Heat. However, this need for ultra miniaturisation only becomes necessary when you are tied to synchronous computing, that is, execution of instructions based on a clock. This was done by the 'processor pioneers' who decided that there was no other way at the time to regulate all of the components in a microprocessor other than using a clock. This has worked fine until now, and as we know, has even become the basis for measuring processor speed. As we also know, this is not a good method for measuring speed (just ask AMD!), because the clock speed does not relate to the amount of work that is done per cycle, or 'tick' of the clock.

Okay, so we went with synchronous processors. What was the alternative? Asynchronous processors don't need a clock in order to regulate operation. They can exchange data independently, and they run at the average speed of all of the components. What are the advantages? They are faster and they use electricity far more efficiently meaning longer life. These processors have been around in the background for quite a while, and have been researched by the big guns: IBM, Sun Microsystems and even Intel! In fact, at the time of the release of the Pentium 130-150MHz CPUs, Intel developed an asynchronous P150 equivalent. It never took off, because at the time, there was no end in sight for synchronous processors (The IT world is notoriously short sighted, look at the Y2K example),

and all the infrastructure was set up to build them. It would have been too expensive to produce asynchronous processors at the same time, or synchronously as it were. These reasons for not producing asynchronous processors are still valid today, with the added problem of there being no engineers trained in asynchronous to design them!

Although they are few and far between at the moment, when we do hit Moore's Wall, this is more likely to be the next technology powering our PCs. I guess that will put an end to conventional overclocking too. . . Andrew Woodward

Tim Dean replies:

You make an interesting point about asynchronous processing, although ultimately we will still be confronted with Moore's Wall whichever way we go even asynchronous processors need transistors. . . Asynchronous processors are also not without their own problems. They are a bugger to interface with other clocked components, they need a really fast and efficient handshaking protocol that is difficult to implement. they require abandoning a lot of conventional processor technologies that have been made very efficient over the years. They also need a big shift in the very low level design in terms of the way logic is implemented and ultimately, their complexity can work against them in the end. It's one of those steam power/internal combustion engine things - if we had spent the time developing steam technology as we had developing the internal combustion engine, steam could well be better, but at the time, the ICE was the easiest, most efficient and cheapest way forward - and at the end of the day, it's hydrogen that will probably win in the future anyway.

Atomic laser aims at Moore

I have just finished Tim Dean's article on Moore's Law/Wall which I found interesting. The article sparked my memory banks to life and brought to

post@atomicmpc.com.au

mind an article I read some five odd years back about some propeller-head somewhere experimenting in etching microchips with an atomic laser. I'm referring to the tiny little things that fascinated Rutherford, Oppenheim et al, not the mag we pore over every month.

Given that a beam the width of a single atom is smaller than a laser beam, if this technology is feasible and practical the benefits in miniaturisation are enormous (no pun intended), but will it have any direct effect on speed?

I wonder if anyone out there is able to share any technical opinions on this? Phillip Linder

What's next?

I thought Tim's article on lighting and shadows – what needs to be done to bring us closer to photorealistic games - was excellent.

John Carmack tells us he is spending most of his time and effort on lighting and shadow in Doom 3's graphics engine, which ties up well with Tim's views too. Atomic John's id and ergo article was great too, and the Heavy Water project is also advancing well.

I ponder what major joys the next six months will bring us. . .?

My guess is that CPU-wise everyone will be waiting until year end for the Hammer series, and no world shattering things will happen in the CPU market until then.

I hope Hammer isn't a tad disappointing at first – I hear rumours that AMD has some serious tweaking still to do – with just enough time left.

I expect faster DDR RAM and supporting chipset to become more common, and maybe motherboards move to commonly having AGP 8x, USB 2.0 and LAN as standard connectors with no serial or parallel ports like the ABIT IT7 pictured on page 67 last issue. I wonder how soon (if ever) they will drop support for a floppy drive?

But the big news next quarter and beyond I expect will be the release of three, to all four, of the big guns in the next generation of video cards, their programming toolsets and DirectX 9. And then we will want to see how Doom 3 and next generation games run on them – and guess what will be next?

I think NVIDIA might be right when its Marketing Department says the combo of NV30 + DirectX 9 + Cg (version for DirectX 9) + Detonator 5 series will be the very dawn of the next big step forward in performance and effectiveness of 3D graphics.

Mind you the start of the next great thing means you are busily awaiting all the software developers to decide to jump on that wave – so add six months minimum until software is ready for it.

I still feel that in the CPU department, with the head room our PCs have today, the hardware bottleneck is all constrained by speed and ease of use of the video card and its feeding data source – the AGP bus's bandwidth. Whether I have a 1, 2, 3, or 4GHz CPU (or two) matters far less to me than speed and power of the video card and the AGP bus (presuming there is some decent software out there to use all this grunt).

Well I've reached the end of this rant. I am dead certain there will be plenty for *Atomic* and its readers to dwell on, discuss, analyse, gloat on and enviously die to own in the coming months – keep well and have fun.

Matthew (g day)

More super cool cooling

Just a comment on the super cool cooling response. The Cray 1 and Cray X-MP systems were actually cooled by Freon, but it wasn't used to cool the components directly.

Each circuit board was mounted on copper plates that moved the heat away from the electrical components.

These modules were then mounted horizontally and stacked into six-foot-high towers that contained two cold bars per tower, which came into contact of the two longer edges of each module. The Freon flowed from top to bottom in these cold bars. A refrigerant system contained in the base cooled the Freon.

The use of Fluorinert was introduced with the Cray-2 and Cray Y-MP models. The Y-MP had circuit boards mounted onto a cold plate that the Fluorinert flowed through. Water cooled heat exchangers refrigerated the Fluorinert. This cooling technique was also used by the Cray C9O, T3D and T3E systems.

The Cray 2 (and later the T90) actually had all the modules and power supplies immersed in a tub where the Fluorinert actually flowed around in. The ultimate in liquid cooling ;-)

The next generation Cray, the SV2, will mount each module upside down, with each processor having a spray cap mounted over it, which will allow the Fluorinert to be sprayed directly on to the processor assembly. The warm Fluorinert is then recovered and passed through a heat exchanger.

There are two further drawbacks

with Fluorinert (the version Cray uses anyway). The first is the weight of the liquid. It is about twice as heavy as water, meaning you need a better quality pump to push the Fluorinert around any cooling block for a PC. Also, if Fluorinert decomposes due to an electrical arc, it is quite toxic. There are special sensors built into some of the Cray systems such as the T9O to detect this, so as Cray engineers don't expose themselves should this occur.

Wayne aka popent

House modding

I wanted to congratulate you on your article about cabling up your house for LAN data. We recently did this at my place, and having a permanent network for things like Internet connection sharing and games is pretty cool. It was fun to do too, apart from monkeying around in the roof which was a real drag (I still have skinned knees and bumps on my head).

Based on these experiences I was wondering if I could offer your readers a few extra tips that we found handy during the process.

Firstly, You can often be efficient and combine television antenna or telephone socket points with your RJ-45 socket. Both Clipsal and HPM make standardised sockets and wall plates, so you just buy a dual-socket plate, stick an RJ-45 in one and your antenna or RJ-15 telephone socket in the other. You can save a bit of time and money that way, as you can then use the old singlesocket that housed the antenna as a LAN socket somewhere else, and you don't have to cut as many holes in the wall. If your telephone socket is one of the old-style ones you can just rewire it to a new RJ-15! (I don't know if you need to be licensed to work on these cables, but the voltages are easily within safe levels).

Secondly, if you're having trouble getting the cable down to one of these access points, you can disconnect the antenna or phone cable, tie it to a rope, pull it back to the source and tie it to your Cat5 and then use the rope to pull them both back down. As long as you're feeding Cat5 in from the same place as the other cable is coming in from (say under the house, or in the roof) it's heaps easier than feeding the cable through by other means.

Anyway, hope those are helpful to some people and good luck to anyone who tries it.

John Yasmineh



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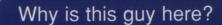


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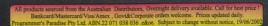
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Reality bytes

Picture this: as the sun begins to set over Manhattan Island, thousands of weary business people thread their way home. Then, through the forest of mirrored buildings, a small, dark shape swings into view. One by one, people stop in the streets and crane their necks upward, watching as the red and blue figure somersaults and dives through the air. Suddenly, someone screams.

'Oh my gawd - he's shooting webs out of his arse!'

Strictly speaking, that's what it should be like. The superhero in question (we'll call him 'The Arseweaver' for copyright reasons) should have woken up from his spider bite with six to eight eyes, spinnerets in his bum, and a taste for window cleaners. Instead, we get a guy with a six-pack and a seriously hot girlfriend.

There's an interesting lesson here (no, not that you should try to get bitten by a spider so you don't have to work out). It's how far we're prepared to bend our suspension of belief. We watch movies with special effects that can literally bend reality. But at the same time, we're asked to believe things that just don't make sense.

We hate to say it, but computer games are becoming the same. The piccies are getting so good they almost hurt. Add a new Parhelia vidcard to some of the latest games from E3 and, by all accounts, you'll get so damn close to reality it hurts. Already we see cars that reflect buildings, bad guys that drip sweat, and buxom women that... well... jiggle (check out Tina Armstrong in DOA3 — cor blimey...).

But still, some things just don't add up. Take Black & White for instance, the game that was supposed to use revolutionary 'artificial intelligence' (maybe that should start with an 'f' — 'Geez, what's in those fields? Beans and cabbage?'). Choose the cow creature, and your first move is to teach it how to eat. Straight off this is plainly ridiculous — what animal in its right mind doesn't know to eat if it's feeling hungry? If the cow had any sense at all it would conjure up a bunch of ringpulls and rename all the villagers 'snackpack'.

Likewise with Age of Empires. We did a quick Atomican survey to see what people would do if a marauding clan wiped out their village. About fifty percent said they'd hide behind the bushes; the other half said they'd fight with every bucket and pitchfork they owned. Granted, we only surveyed two people (and Ben lied about the bucket thing), but it makes sense NOT to stand still, right? Oh come on people! How do

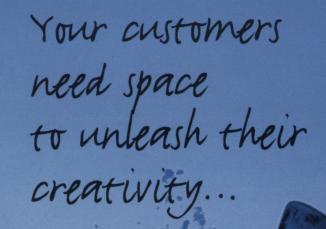
you expect to reach the Iron Age if you can't even hide like little girls (and backpage columnists)?

Final example: the kid on that damn Oreos ad. Now we know what you're going to say - that's not a computer game. Okay, good point. But it is an example of truly amazing special effects. Here's a fat little kid eating biscuits and teasing a dog. Sure, the kid looks real (all slobbering mess and accent) and the fur on the dog actually seems to move with the wind. But if this was reality, that dog would probably sit still for about one to two bites, then maul the child senseless and forget all about the bikkies. And no child could really be that annoving. You've got to hand it to their animators: it's pretty amazing the insane lengths they'll go to sell an American icon (oh, did we mention Britney Spears?).

Well, you're probably thinking now that we're complaining about the lack of common sense in our games. Frankly, we couldn't give a toss. The more jiggling and non-arse web spinning we get, the better. It helps take our minds off those bratty kids with chocolate all over their faces, showing us how to dunk it and twist it.

If only Tina Armstrong did the same. . . John Simpson











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